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DRAW 50

DRAW 50 Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Animals

The Step-by-Step Way to Draw Tyrannosauruses, Wooly Mammoths, and Many More...

LEE J. AMES

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DRAW 50

Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Animals

The Step-by-Step Way to Draw Tyrannosauruses, Woolly Mammoths, and Many More . . .

LEE J. AMES

With a Foreword by Georg Zappler, Former Director, Staten Island Zoological Society

Watson-Guptill Publications, New York

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About the Author

Foreword

Mr. Ames has designed a fascinating and instructive book. Young readers and adult students will be able to gain an appreciation of many of nature's now extinct life forms. But, more importantly, they will be able to re-create for themselves the kinds of animals that swam the seas, walked the land and soared through the air in ages long past. Some of these creatures were the ancestors of now living forms, others were only temporarily successful and disappeared without issue. Ponderous woolly mammoths, plated and horned dinosaurs, spiny sharks, flightless birds, membrane-winged reptiles, seagoing lizards, gigantic camels, saber-toothed cats and giant swimming scorpions all come to life again by way of step-by-step, easy-to-follow instructions. And, although the drawing sequences are very basic and simple, the final results yield scientifically accurate fleshed-out representations of animals known only from their fossil remains. In order to arrive at his reconstructions, the artist has drawn on over a hundred years of scientific research by paleontologists from all over the world. Mr. Ames is to be commended for making the world of prehistoric life accessible to everyone.

GEORG ZAPPLER
Former Director, Staten Island Zoological Society

To the Reader

This book will show you a way to draw prehistoric animals. You need not start with the first illustration. Choose whichever you wish. When you have decided, follow the step-by-step method shown. *Very lightly* and *carefully*, sketch out the step number one. However, this step, which is the easiest, should be done *most carefully*. Step number two is added right to step number one, also lightly and also very carefully. Step number three is sketched right on top of numbers one and two. Continue this way to the last step.

It may seem strange to ask you to be extra careful when you are drawing what seem to be the easiest first steps, but this is most important, for a careless mistake at the beginning may spoil the whole picture at the end. As you sketch out each step, watch the spaces between the lines, as well as the lines, and see that they are the same. After each step, you may want to lighten your work by pressing it with a kneaded eraser (available at art supply stores).

When you have finished, you may want to redo the final step in India ink with a fine brush or pen. When the ink is dry, use the kneaded eraser to clean off the pencil lines. The eraser will not affect the India ink.

Here are some suggestions: In the first few steps, even when all seems quite correct, you might do well to hold your work up to a mirror. Sometimes the mirror shows that you've twisted the drawing off to one side without being aware of it. At first you may find it difficult to draw the egg shapes, or ball shapes, or sausage shapes, or just to make the pencil go where you wish. Don't be discouraged. The more you practice, the more you will develop control. Use a compass if you wish; professional artists do! The only equipment you'll need will be a medium or soft pencil, paper, the kneaded eraser and, if you wish, a compass,

pen or brush.

The first steps in this book are shown darker than necessary so that they can be clearly seen. (Keep your work very light.)

Remember there are many other ways and methods to make drawings. This book shows just one method. Why don't you seek out other ways from teachers, from libraries and, most importantly … from inside yourself?

Lee J. Ames

To the Parent or Teacher

"David can draw a dinosaur better than anybody else!" Such peer acclaim and encouragement generate incentive. Contemporary methods of art instruction (freedom of expression, experimentation, self-evaluation of competence and growth) provide a vigorous, fresh-air approach for which we must all be grateful.

New ideas need not, however, totally exclude the old. One such is the "follow me, step-by-step" approach. In my young learning days this method was so common, and frequently so exclusive, that the student became nothing more than a pantographic extension of the teacher. In those days it was excessively overworked.

This does not mean that the young hand is never to be guided. Rather, specific guiding is fundamental. Step-by-step guiding that produces satisfactory results is valuable even when the means of accomplishment are not fully understood by the student.

The novice with a musical instrument is frequently taught to play simple melodies as quickly as possible, well before he learns the most elemental scratchings at the surface of music theory. The resultant self-satisfaction, pride in accomplishment, can be a significant means of providing motivation. And all from mimicking an instructor's "Do-as-I-do…."

Mimicry is prerequisite for developing creativity. We learn the use of our tools by mimicry. Then we can use those tools for creativity. To this end I would offer the budding artist the opportunity to memorize or mimic (rotelike, if you wish) the making of "pictures." "Pictures" he has been eager to be able to draw.

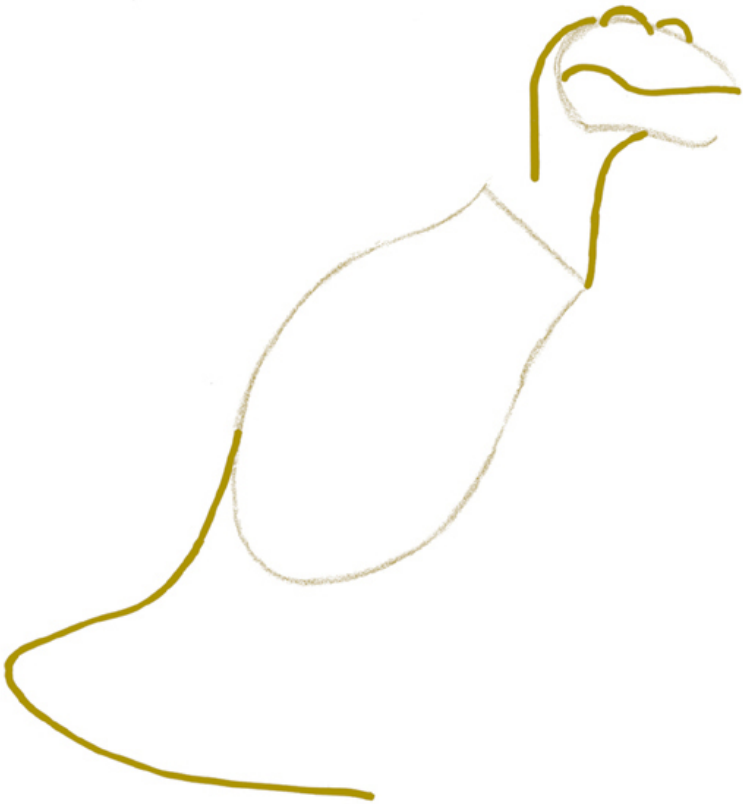
The use of this book should be available to anyone who *wants* to

try another way of flapping his wings. Perhaps he will then get off the ground when his friend says, “David can draw a dinosaur better than anybody else!”

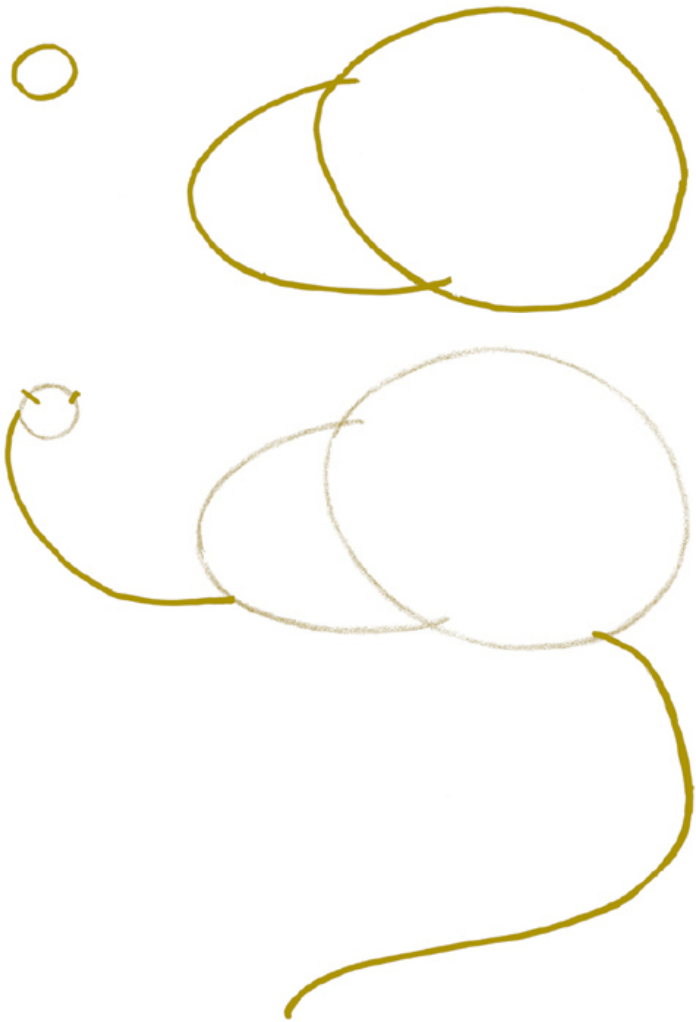
Lee J. Ames

TYRANNOSAURUS 50 feet long

A Giant Meat-eating Dinosaur

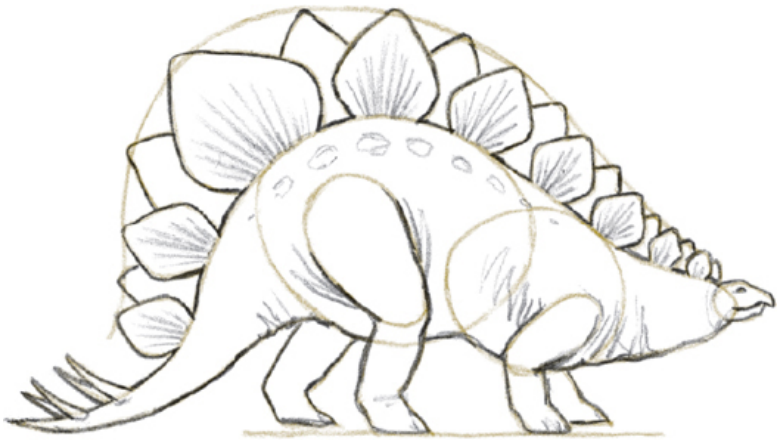


APATOSAURUS (formerly BRONTOSAURUS) 65 feet long
A Plant-eating Dinosaur



STEGOSAURUS 20 feet long

A Plated Dinosaur

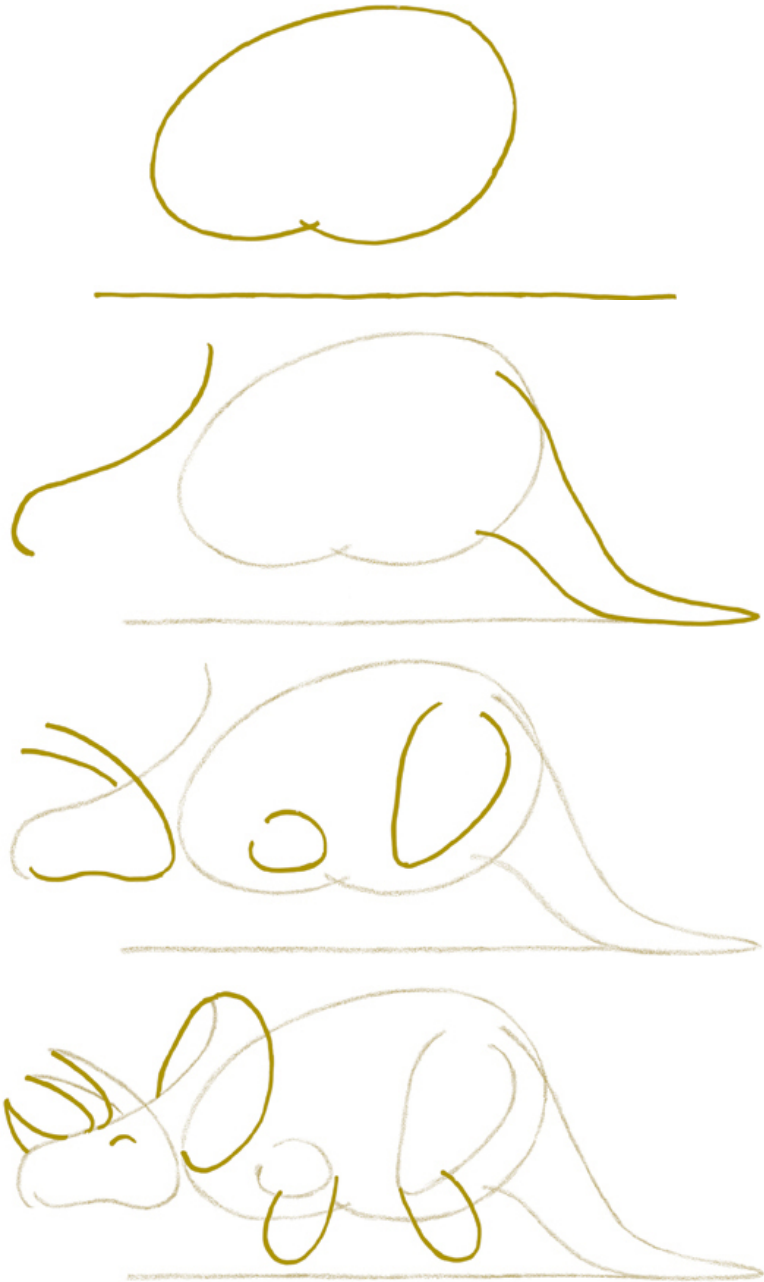


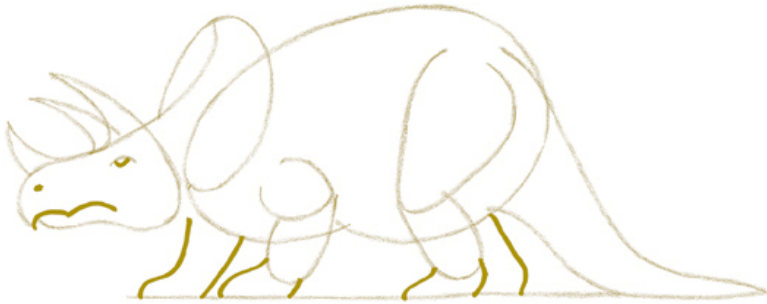
PROTOCERATOPS 6 feet long

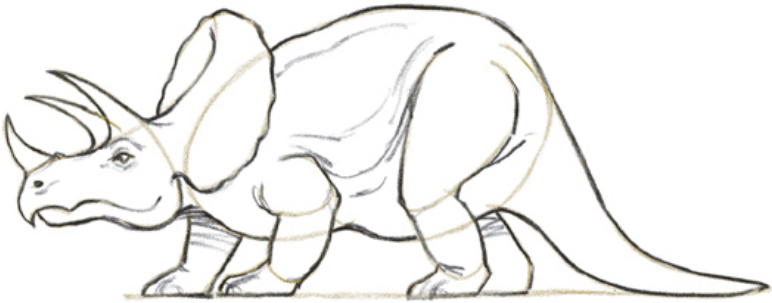
An Early Horned Dinosaur

TRICERATOPS 30 feet long

A Plant-eating Horned Dinosaur

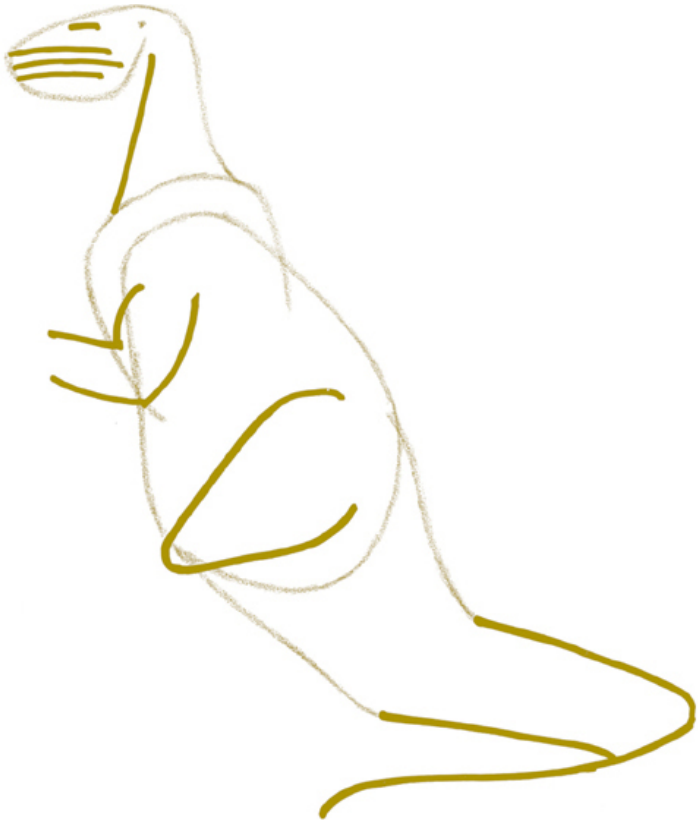




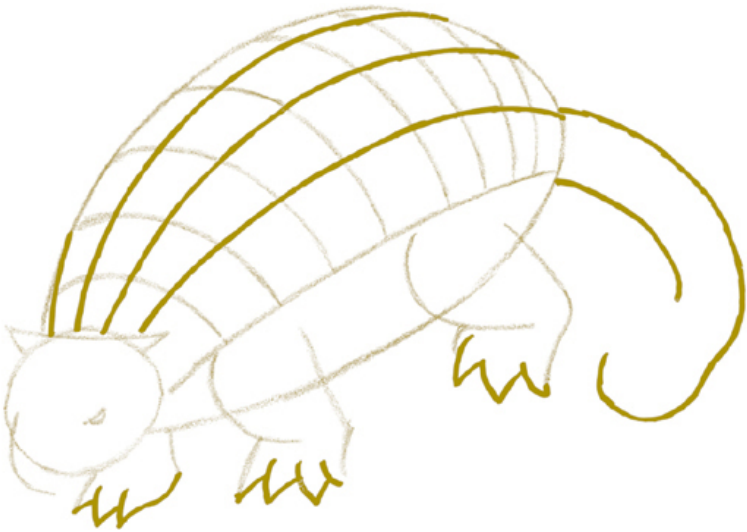


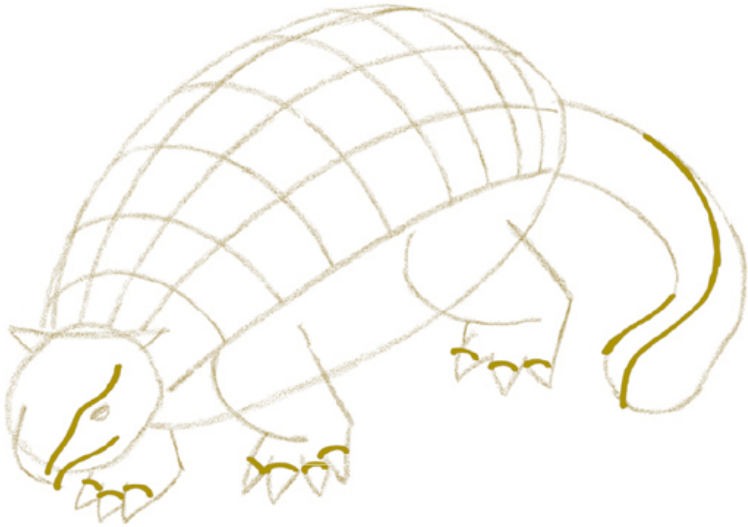
STYRACOSAURUS 16 feet long
A Plant-eating Horned Dinosaur

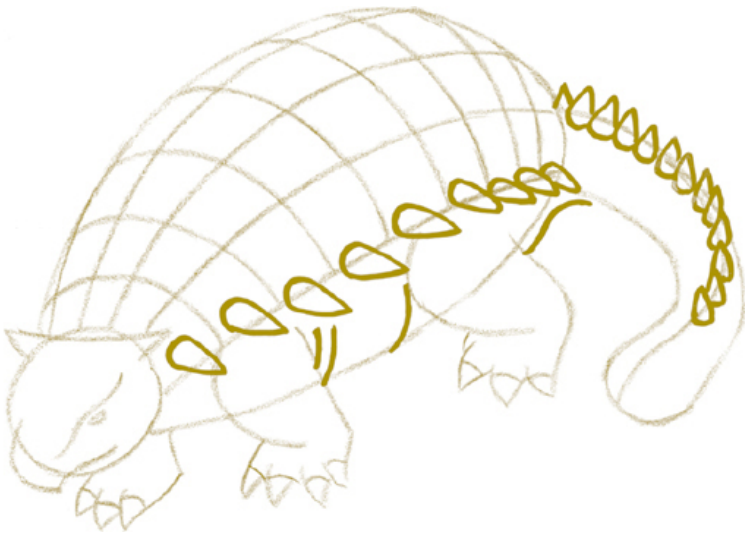
IGUANODON 30 feet long
A Plant-eating Dinosaur

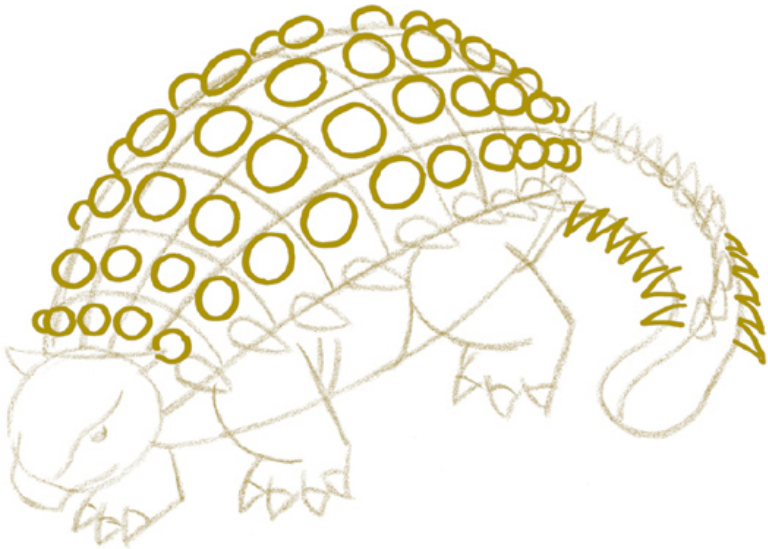


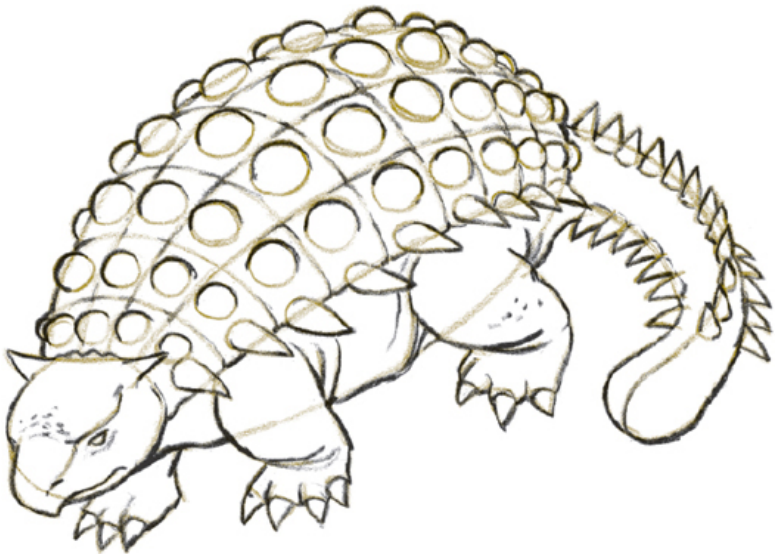
ANKYLOSAURUS 20 feet long
A Plant-eating Armored Dinosaur











DIPLODOCUS 87 feet long

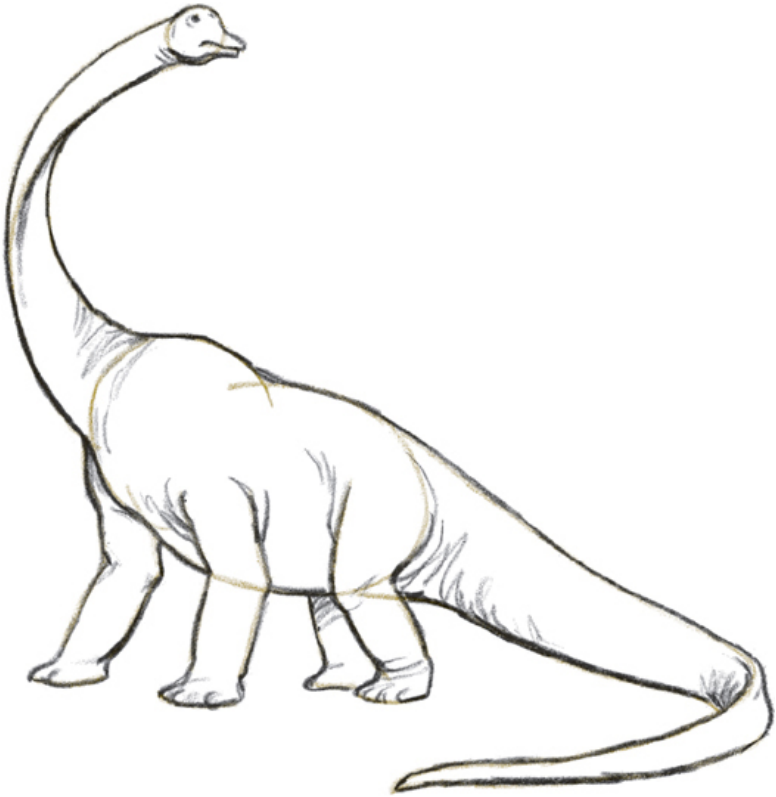
A Giant Plant-eating Dinosaur

STRUTHIOMIMUS 6 feet tall

The “Ostrich” Dinosaur

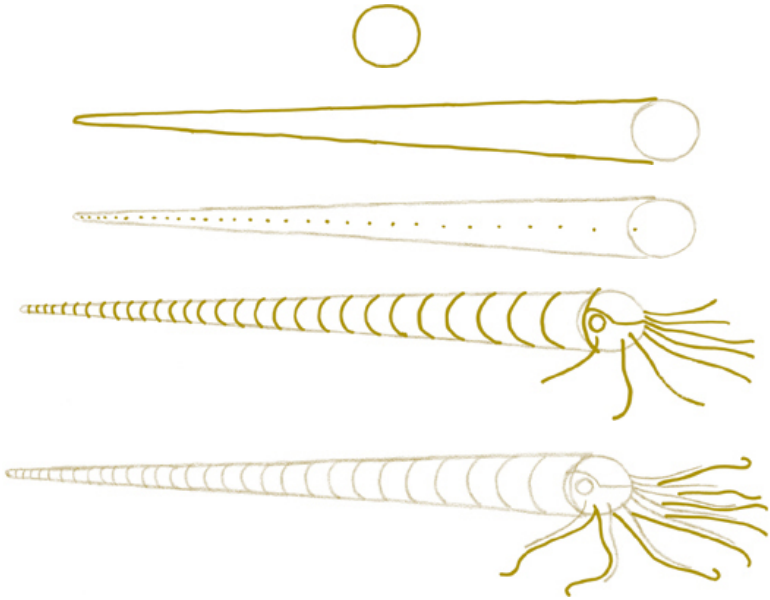
BRACHIOSAURUS 40 feet tall

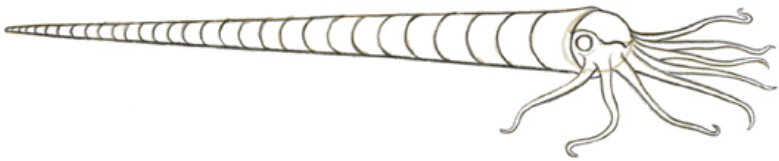
The Bulkiest of the Giant Plant-eating Dinosaurs



ANATOSAURUS 30 feet long
A Duck-billed Dinosaur

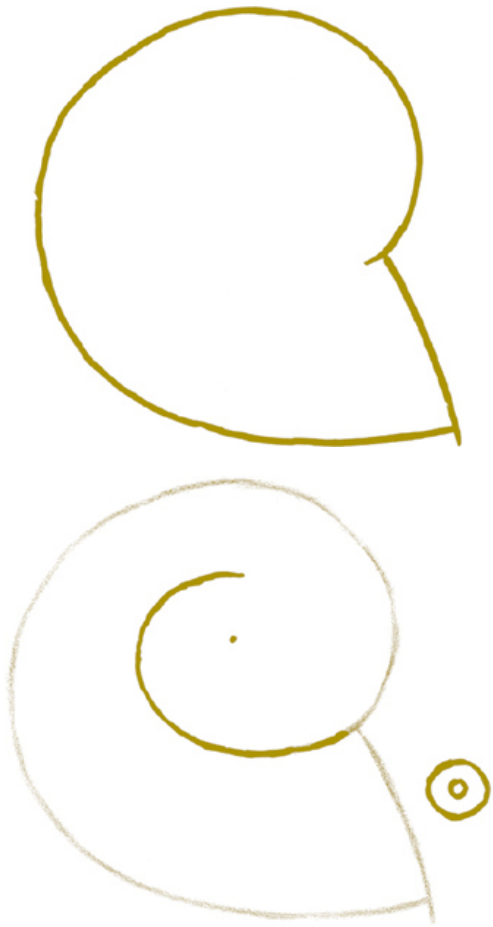
A NAUTILOID 9 feet long
An Ancient Relative of Squids and Octopuses

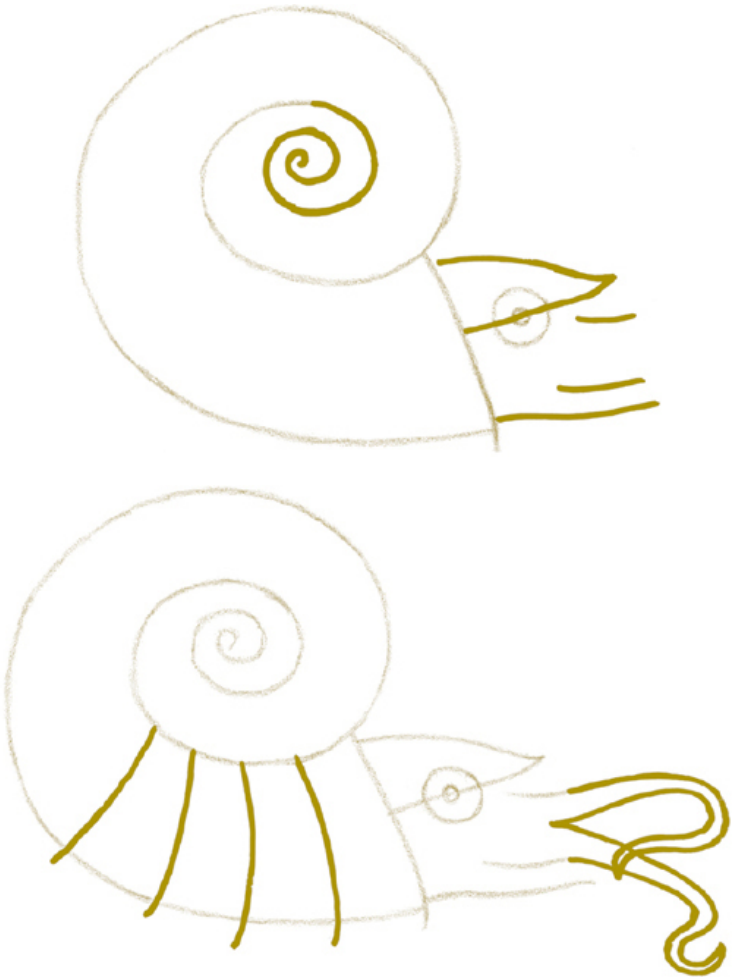


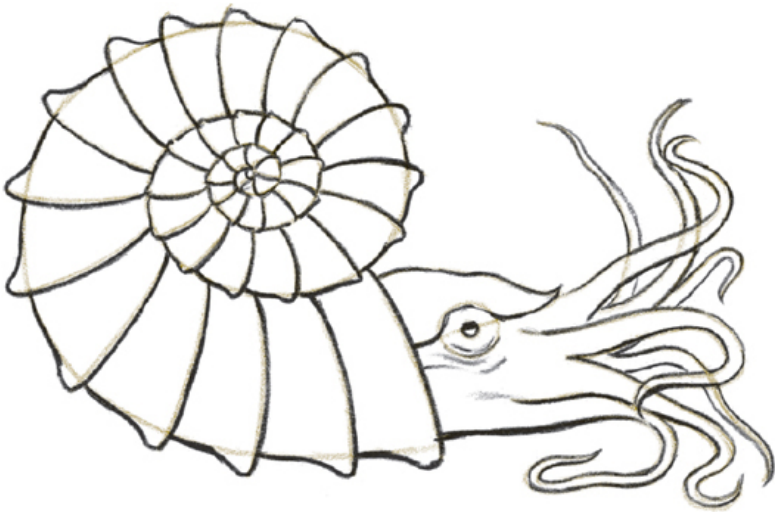


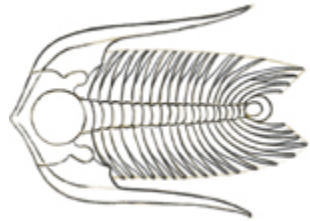
AN AMMONOID 5 inches long

An Ancient Mollusk



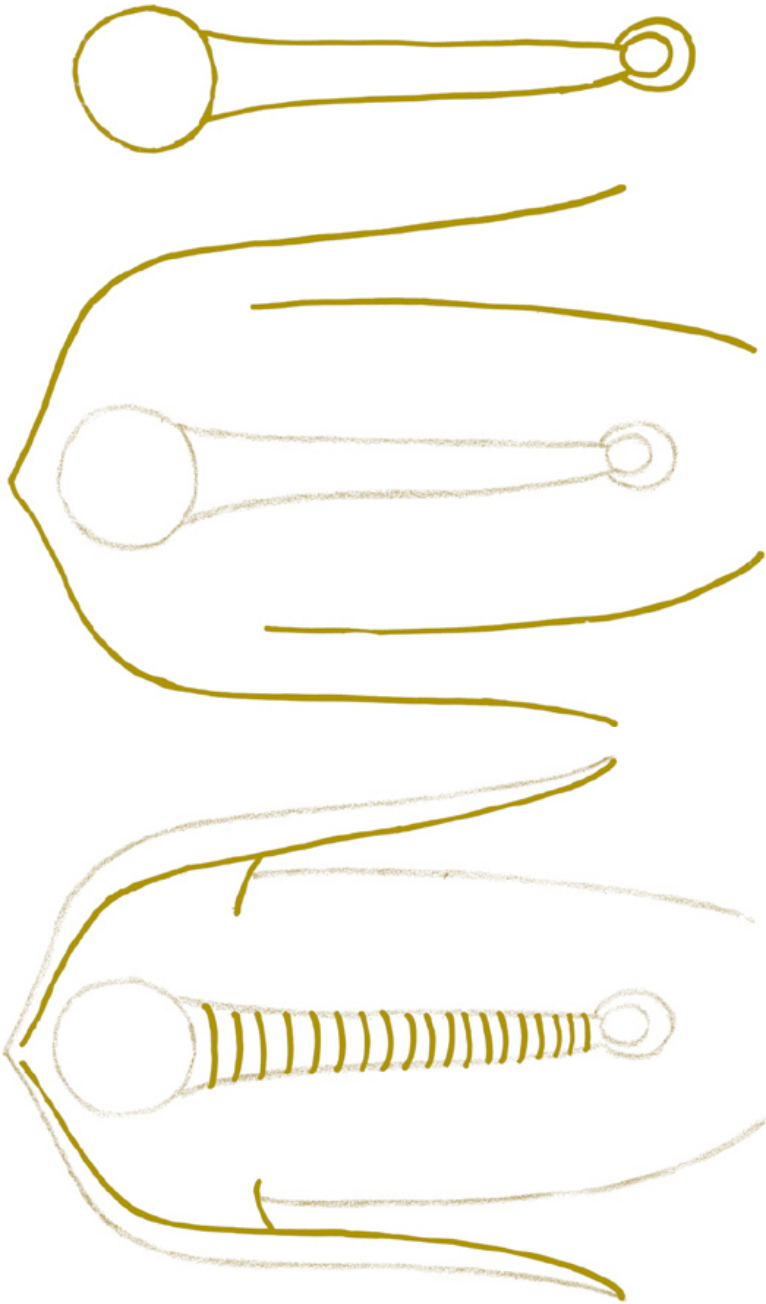


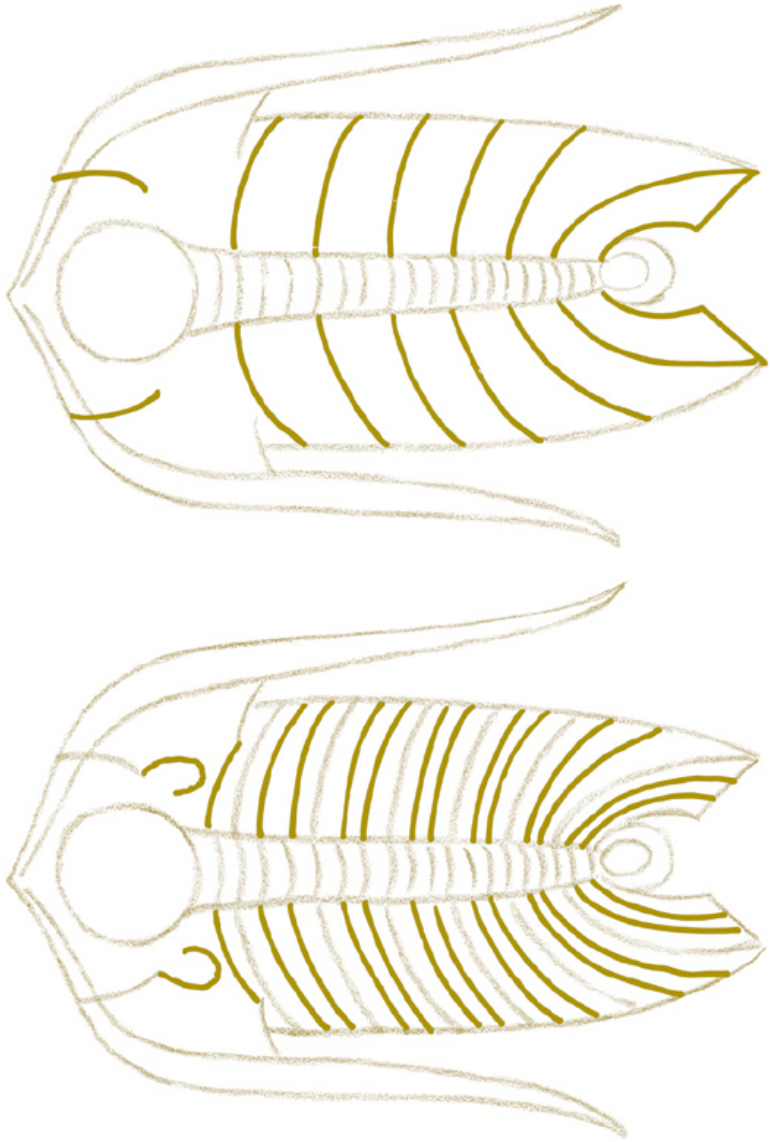


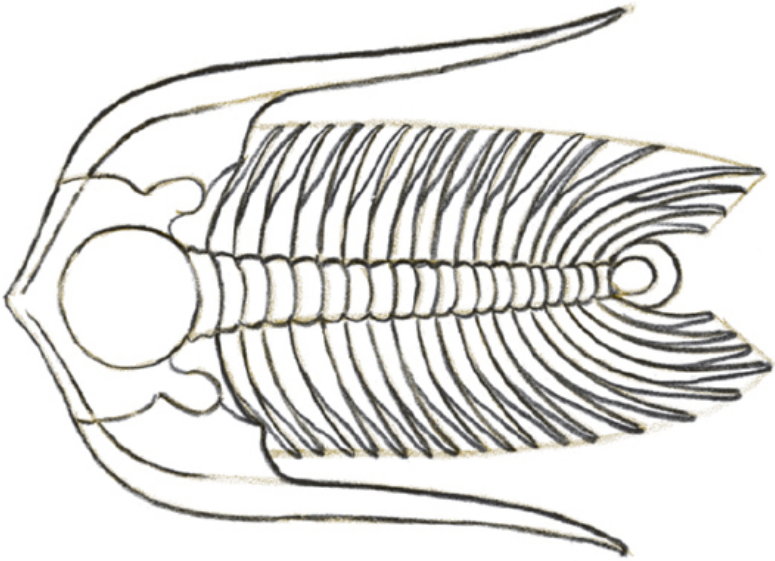


A TRILOBITE 4 inches long

An Ancient Relative of the Crabs, Spiders and Insects

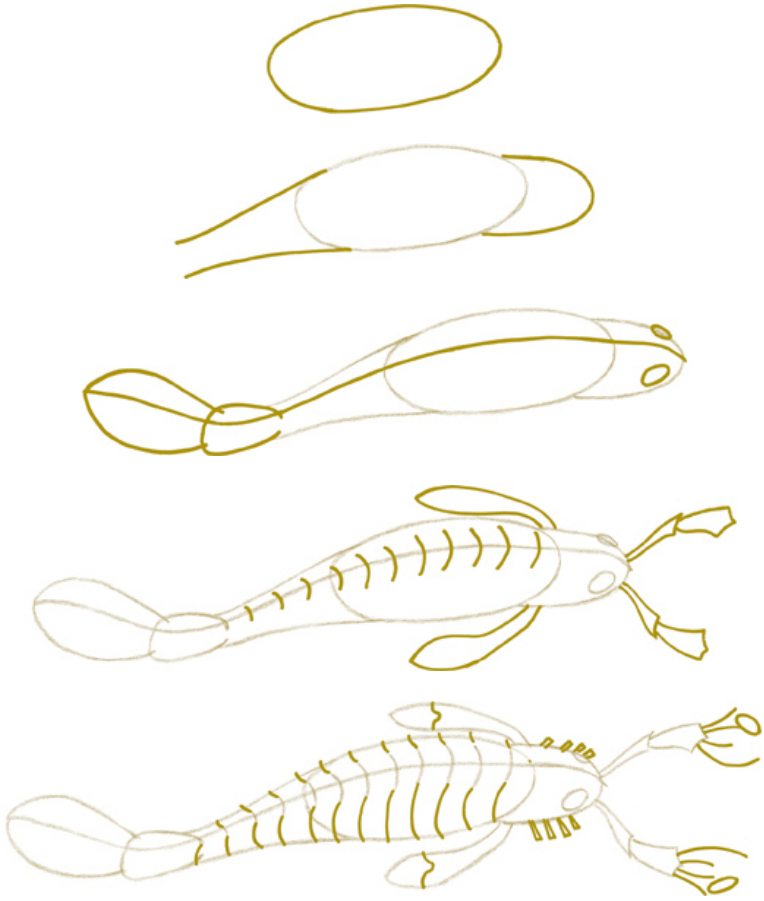


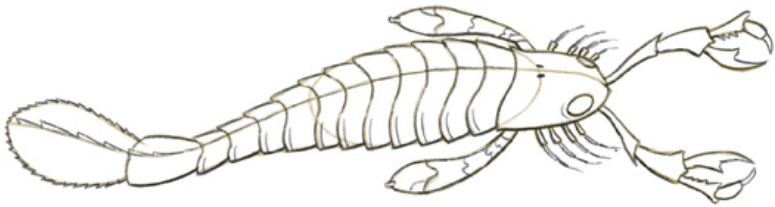




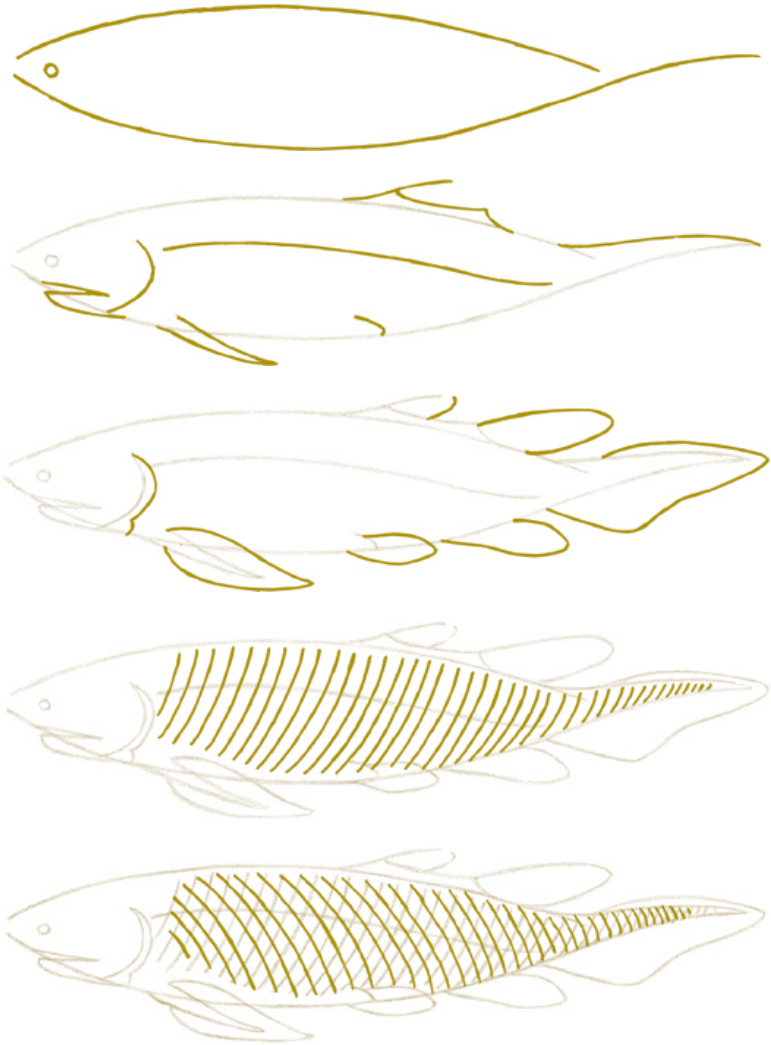
A EURYPTERID 9 feet long

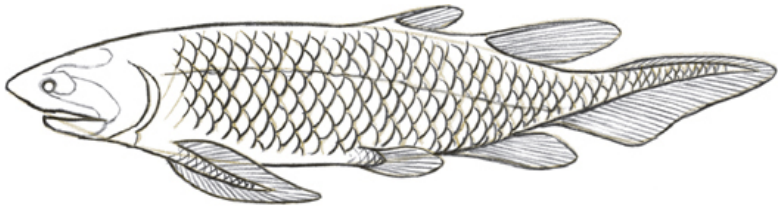
A Seagoing Relative of Scorpions and Spiders





HOLOPTYCHIUS 30 inches long
An Ancient Fish, Ancestor of the Amphibians



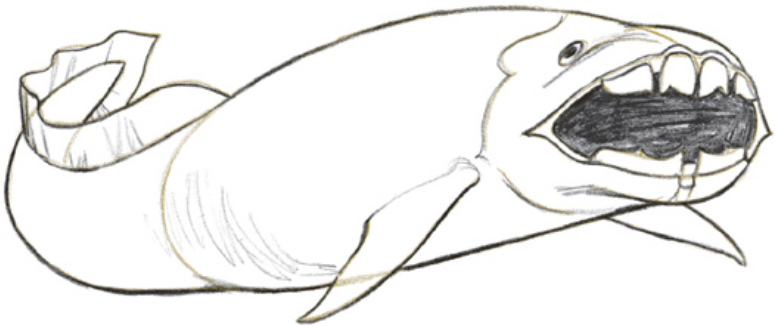


PLEURACANTHUS 7 feet long

A Spiny Fish—Not Related to the Sharks

DINICHTHYS 30 feet long

An Ancient Giant Fish



DIPLOCAULUS 2 feet long
An Early Water-living Amphibian

ERYOPS 5 feet long

An Early Land-going Amphibian, Distantly Related to Modern Frogs

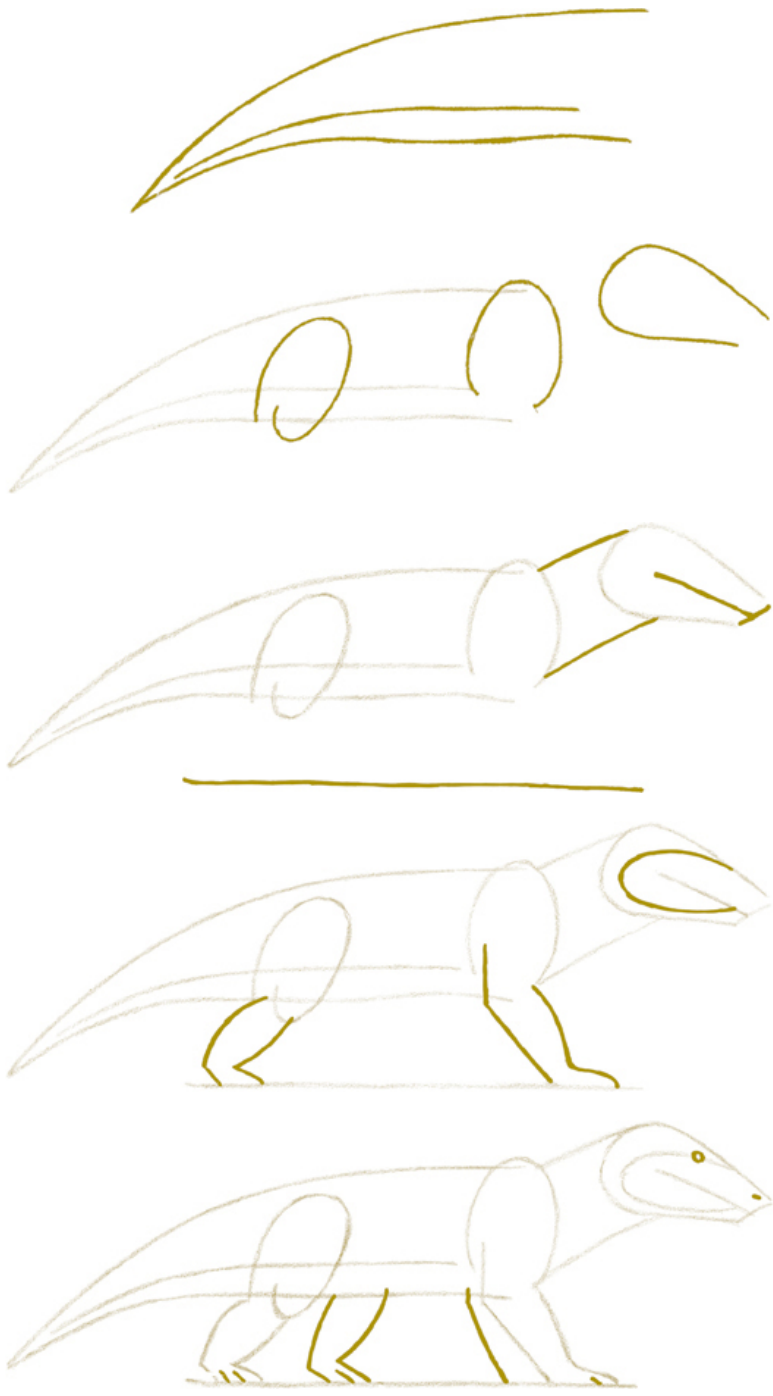
MESOSAURUS 16 inches long
Early Fish-eating Reptile

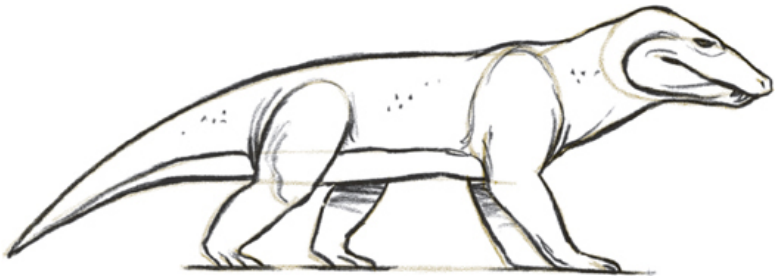
ICHTHYOSAUR 40 feet long

A Seagoing Reptile

CYNOGNATHUS 6 feet long

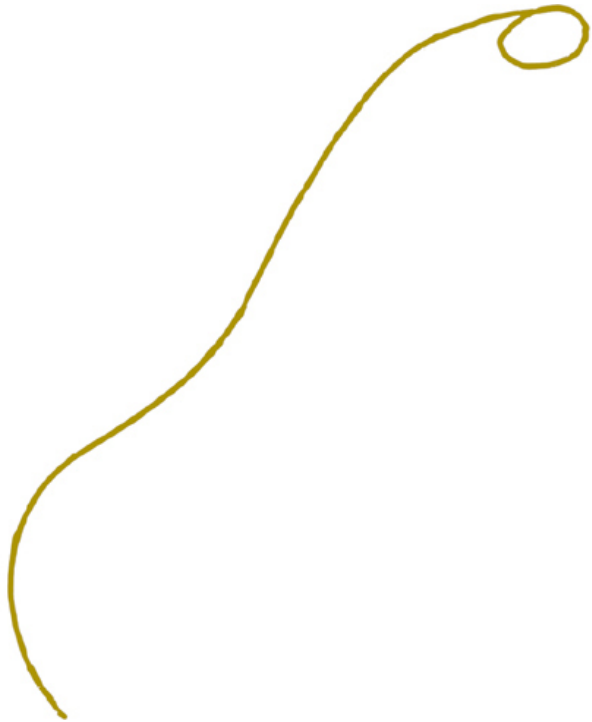
A Mammal-like Reptile

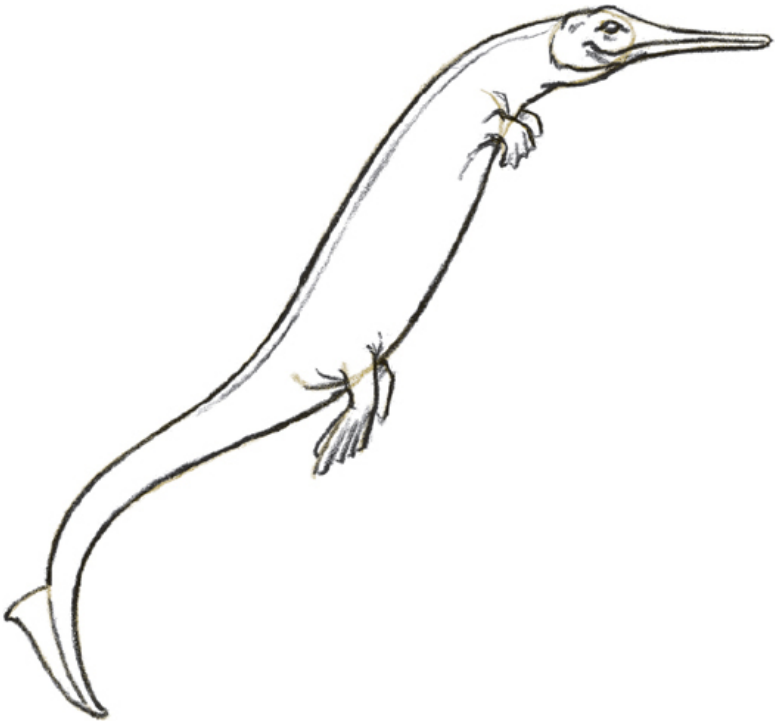




GEOSAURUS 15 feet long

A Seagoing Crocodilian





TRIMACROMERUM 10 feet long

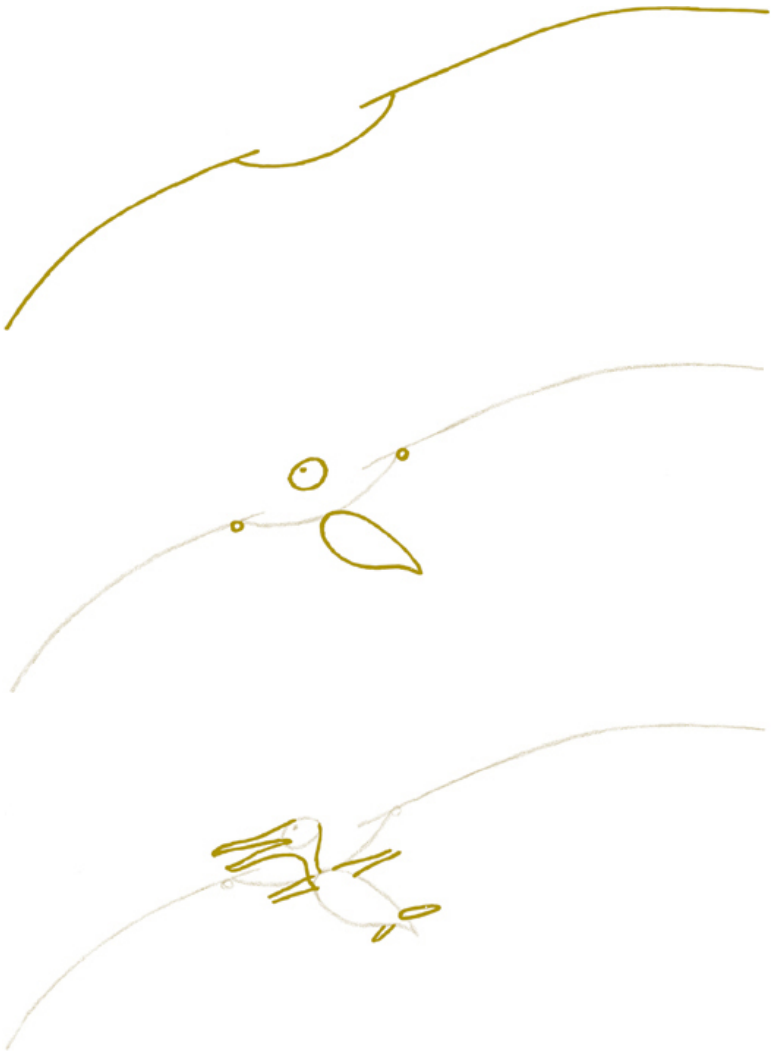
A Short-necked Seagoing Reptile

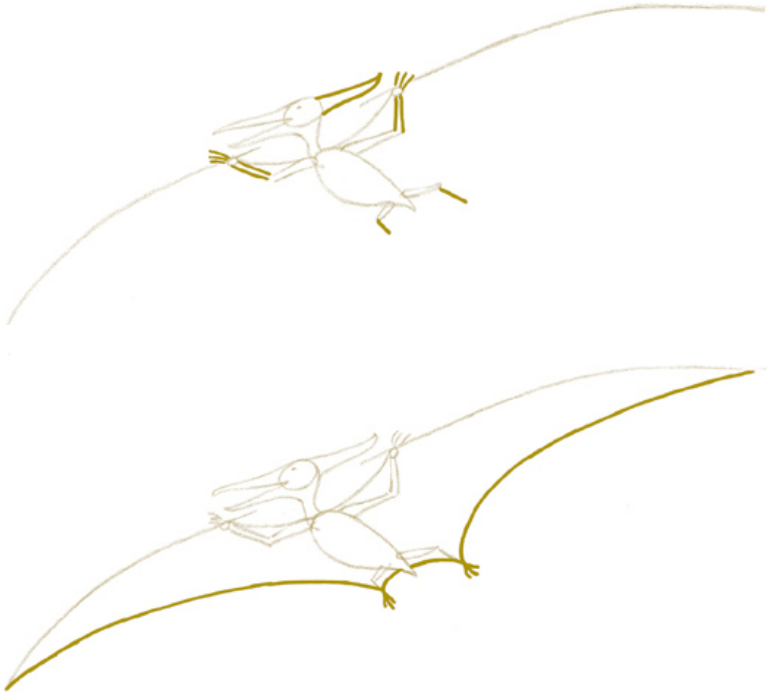
KANNEMEYERIA 6 feet long
A Mammal-like Reptile

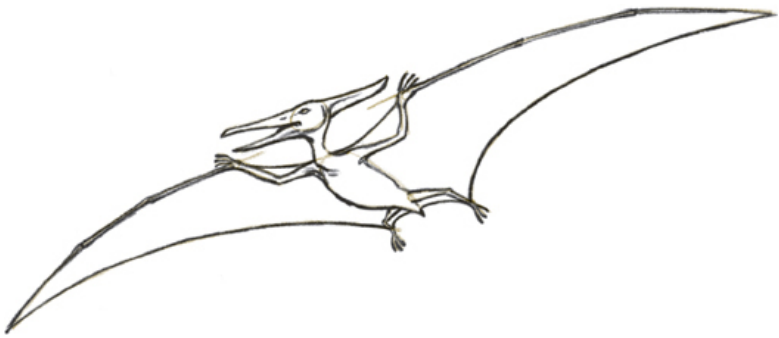
ELASMOSAUR 50 feet long
A Snake-necked Sea Reptile

PTERANODON 26 foot wingspread

A Tailless Membrane-winged Reptile

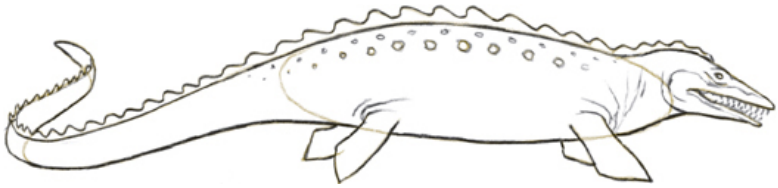




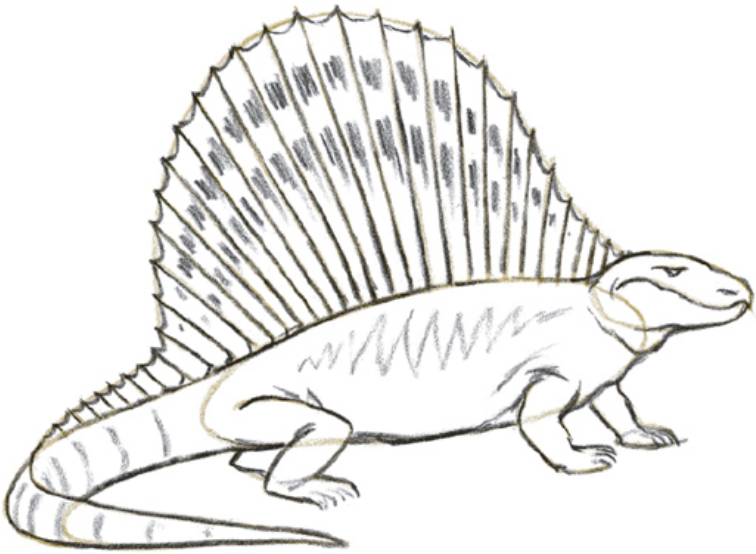


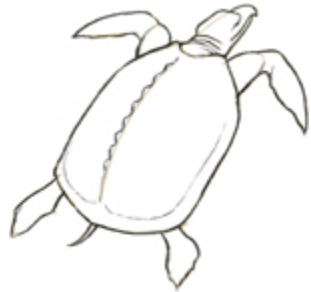
MOSASAUR 30 feet long

A Seagoing Lizard



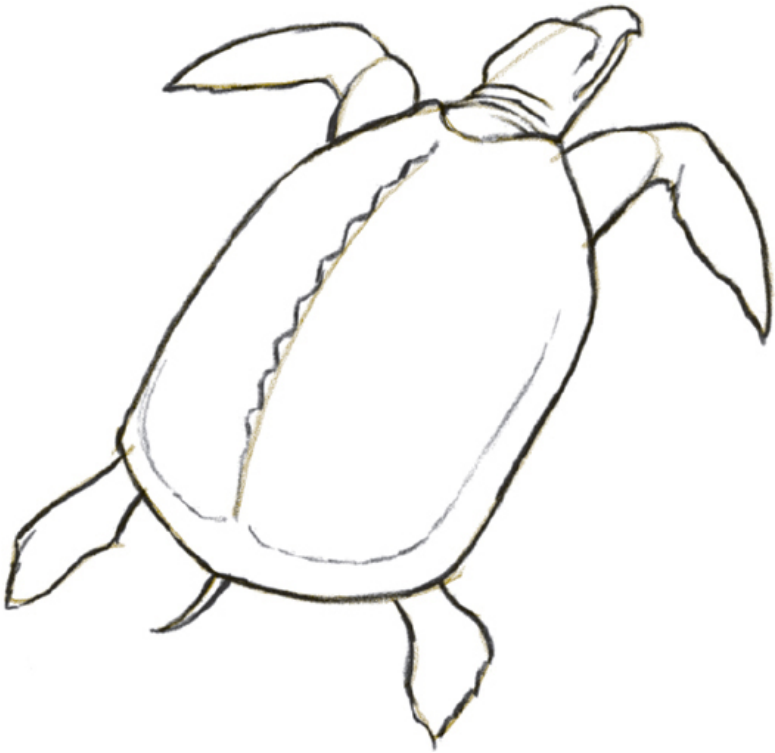
DIMETRODON 10 feet long
An Early Mammal-like Reptile



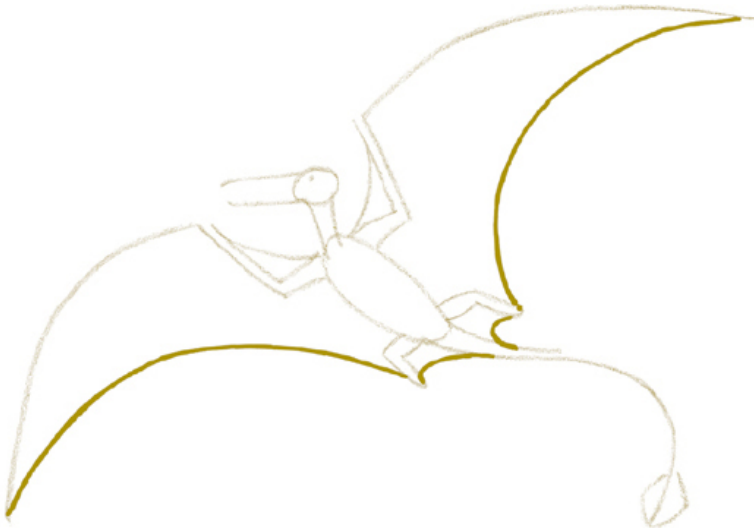


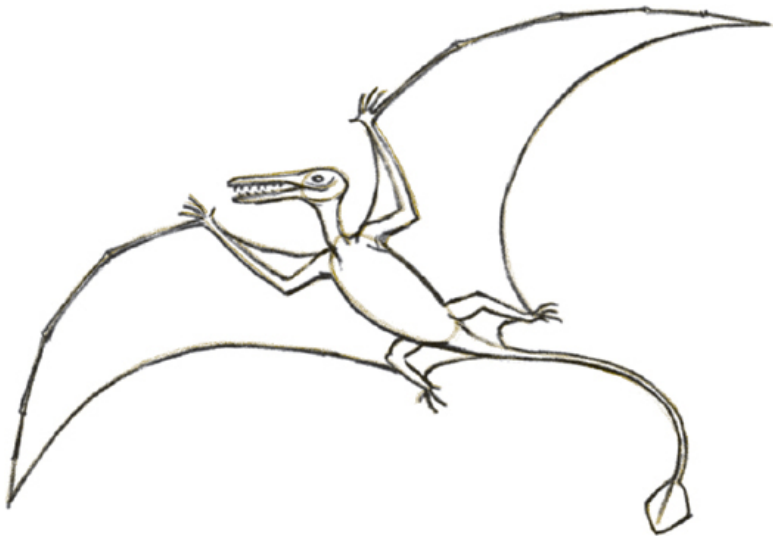
ARCHELON 12 feet long

An Ancient Sea Turtle

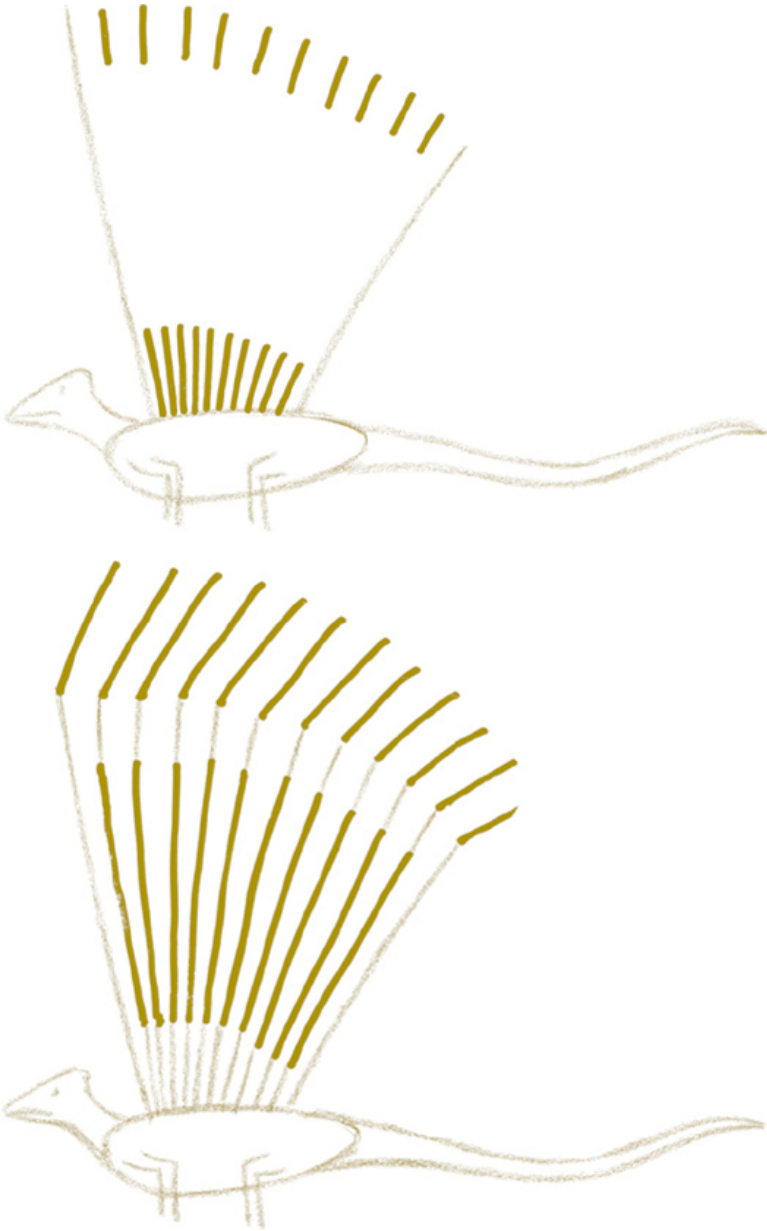


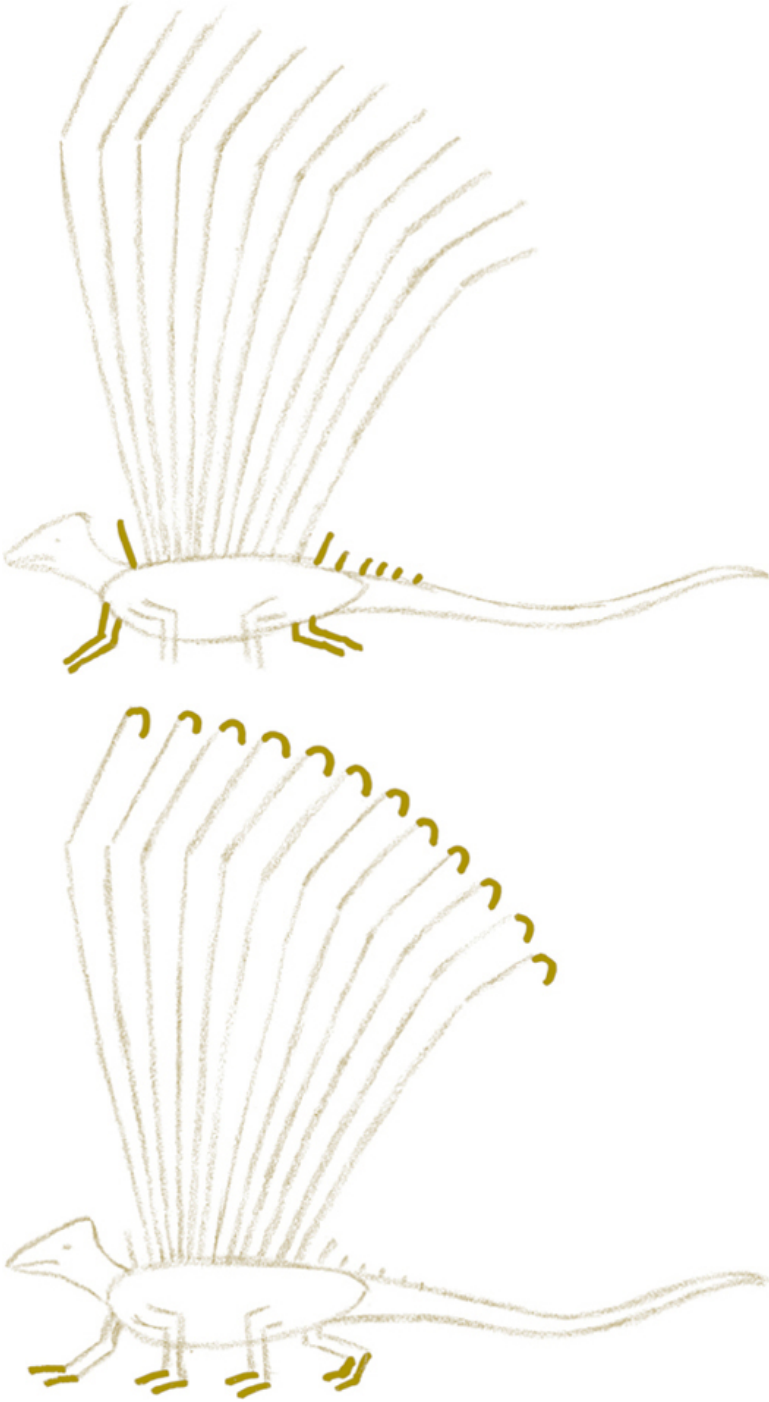
RHAMPHORHYNCHUS 4 feet long
A Membrane-winged Reptile

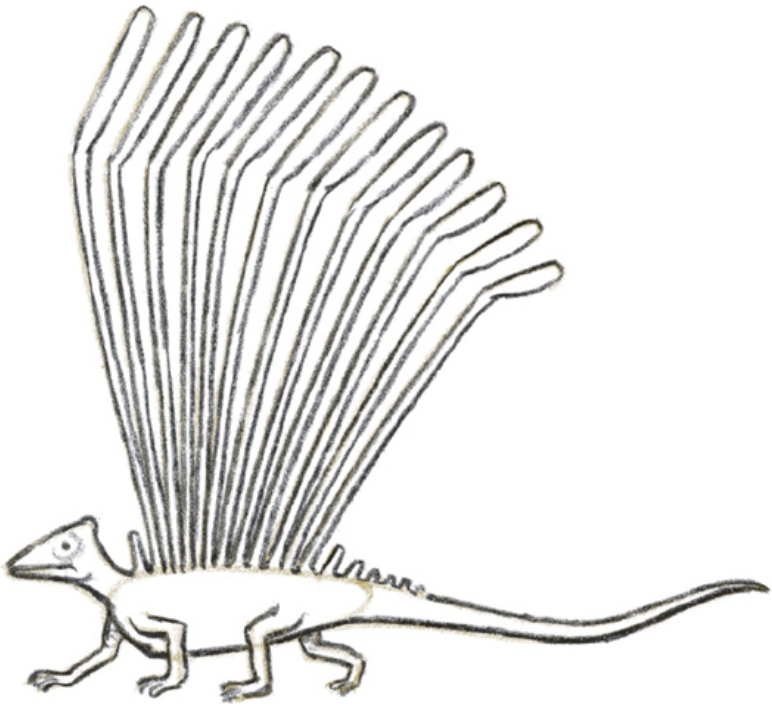




LONGISQUAMA 6 inches long
An Early Reptile

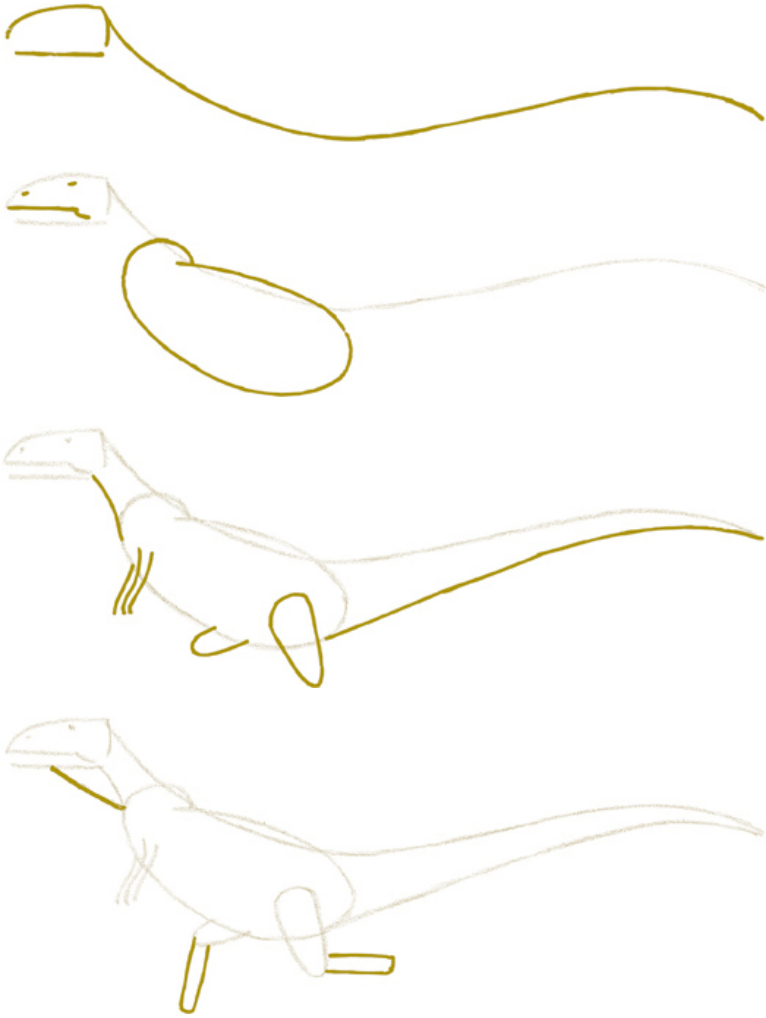




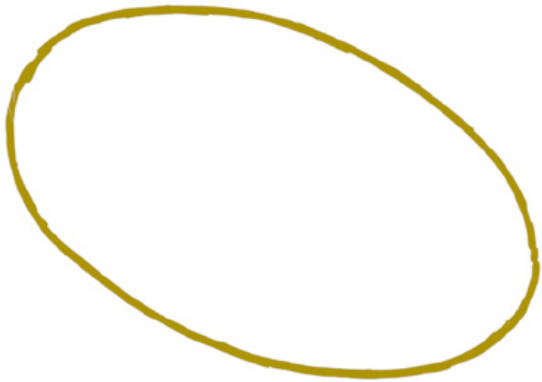


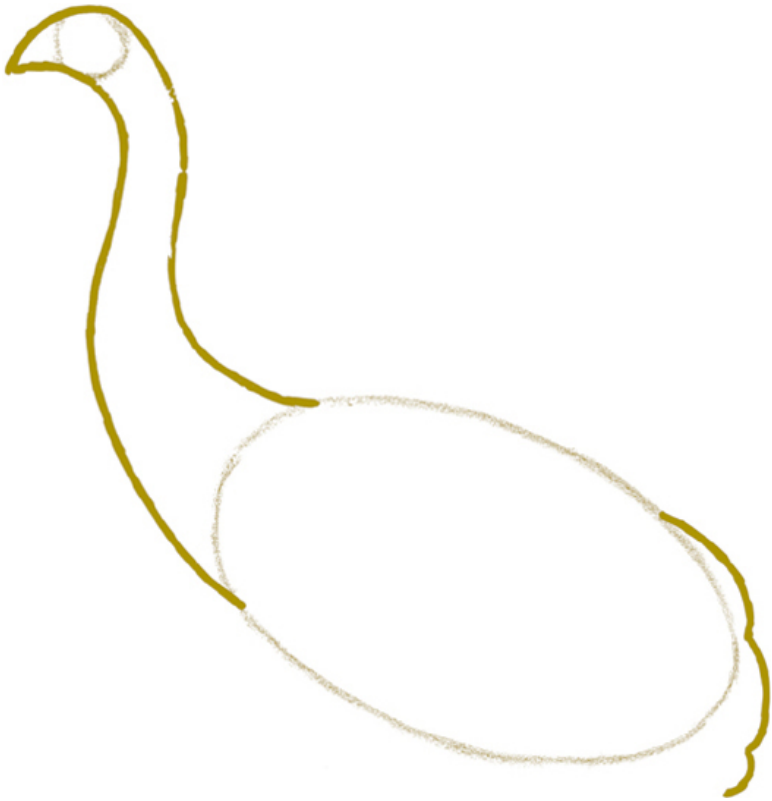
SALTOPOSUCHUS 45 inches long

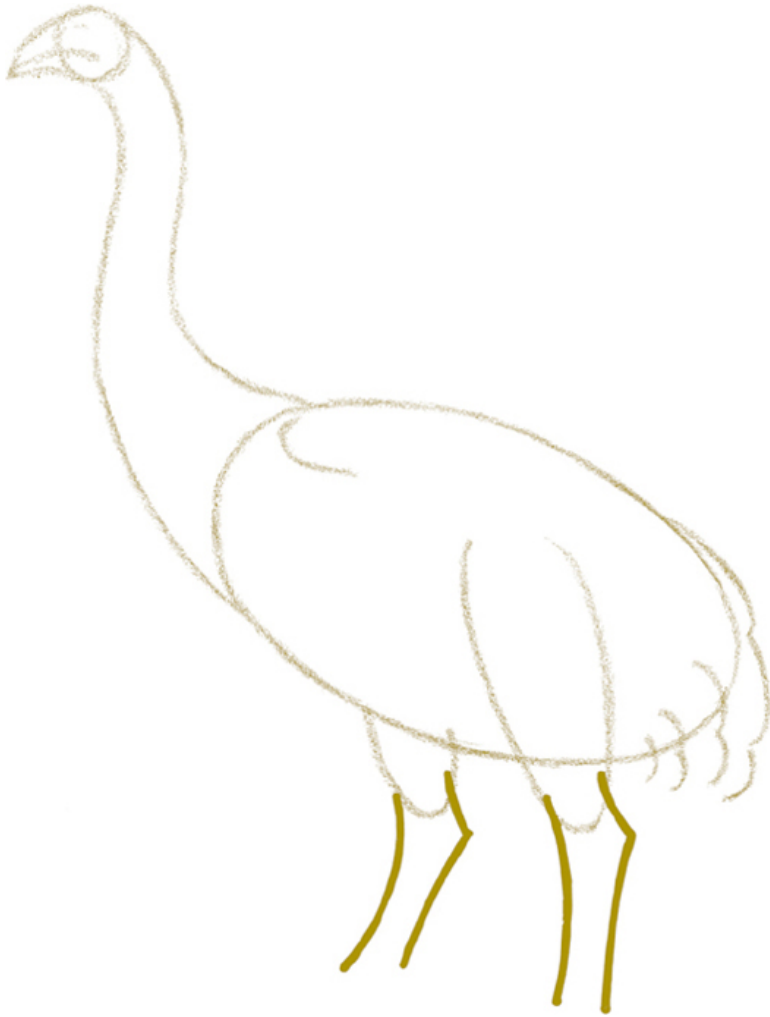
A Two-legged Reptile, Ancestor of Dinosaurs and Birds



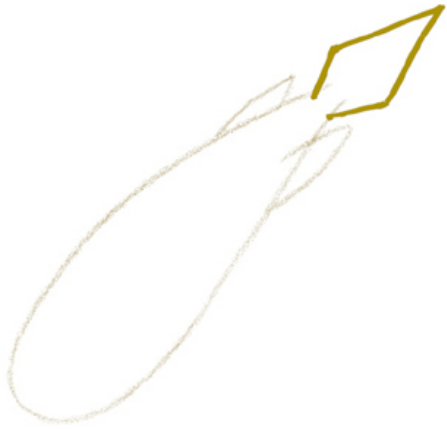
MOA 10 feet tall
A Giant Flightless Bird of New Zealand

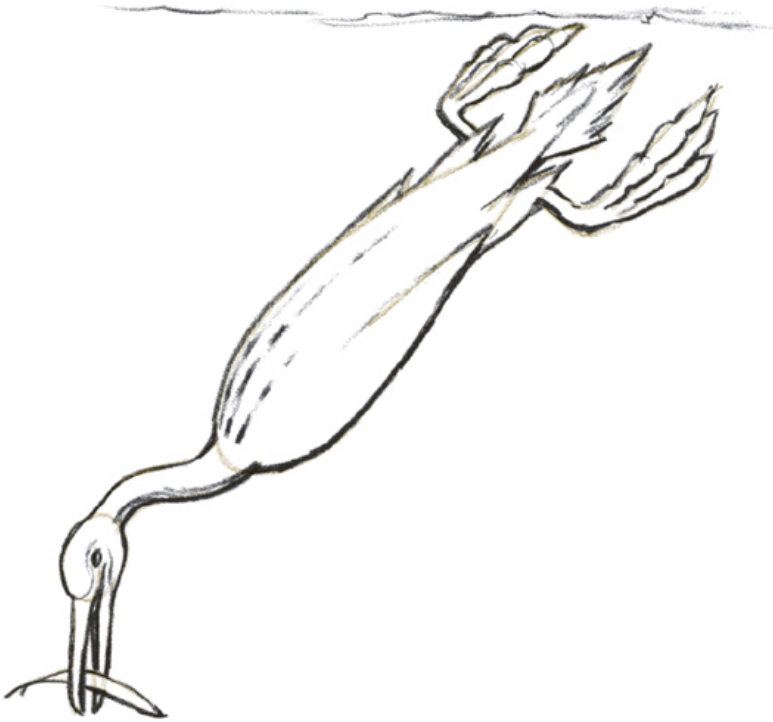




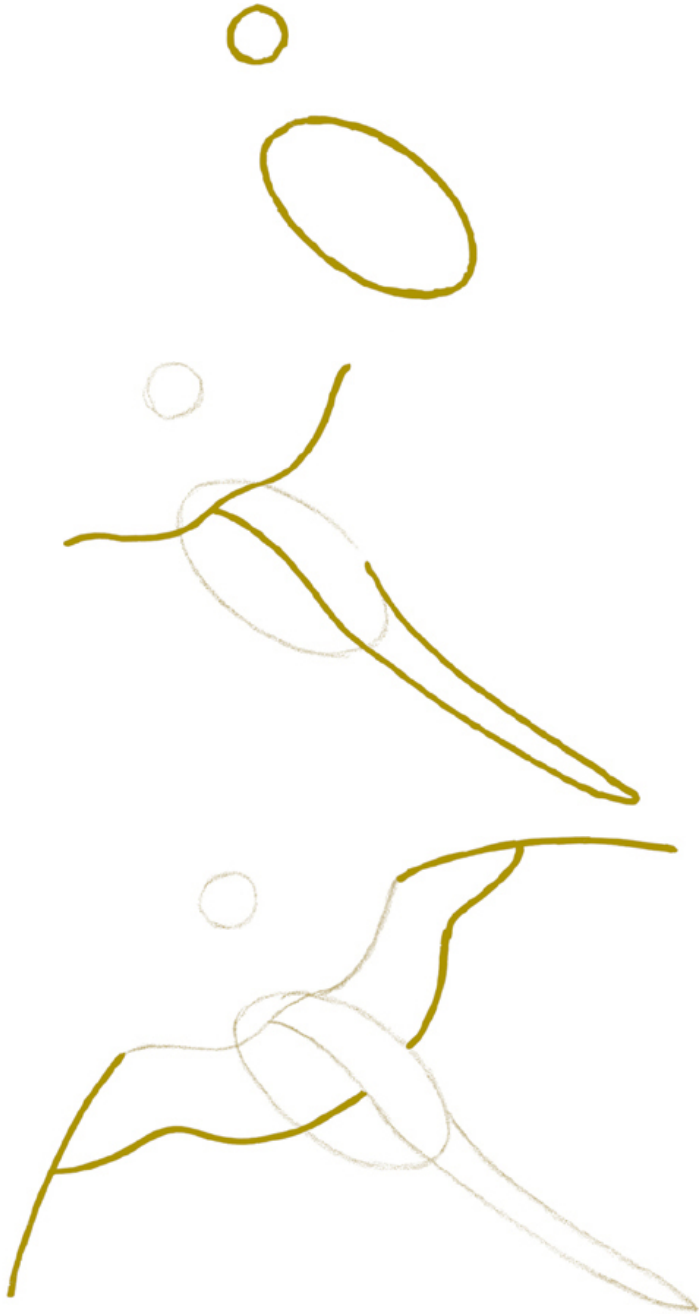


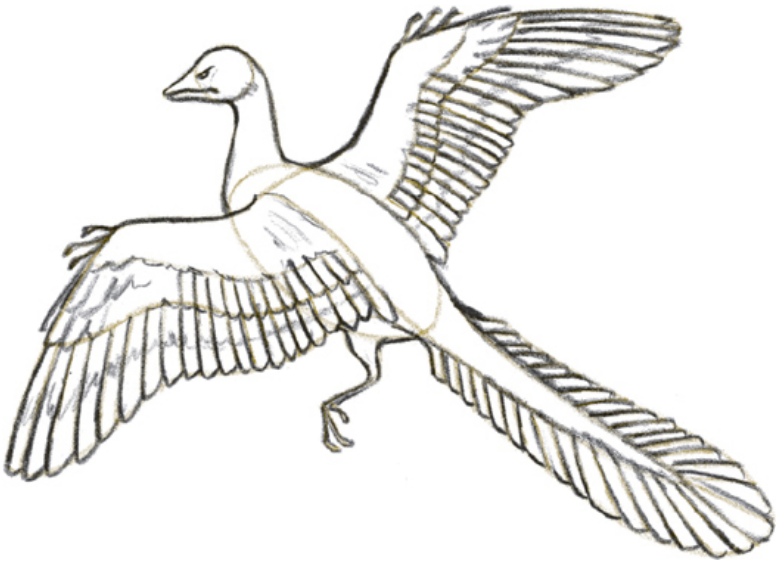
HESPERORNIS 5 feet tall
A Primitive Toothed Diving Bird



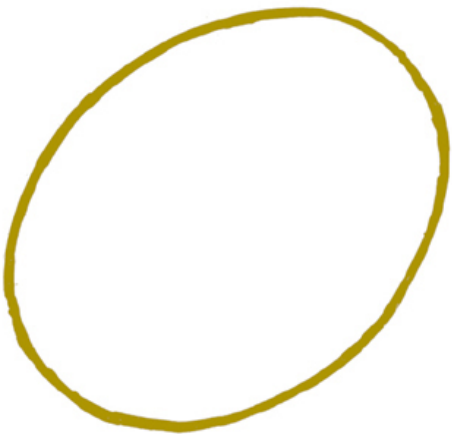


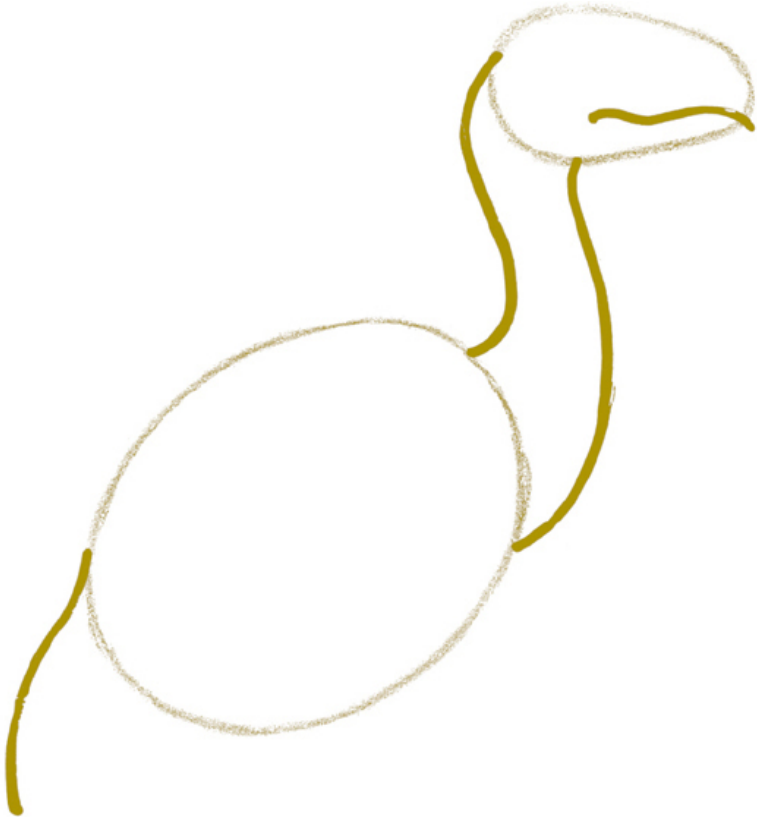
ARCHAEOPTERYX 15 inches long
The First Bird

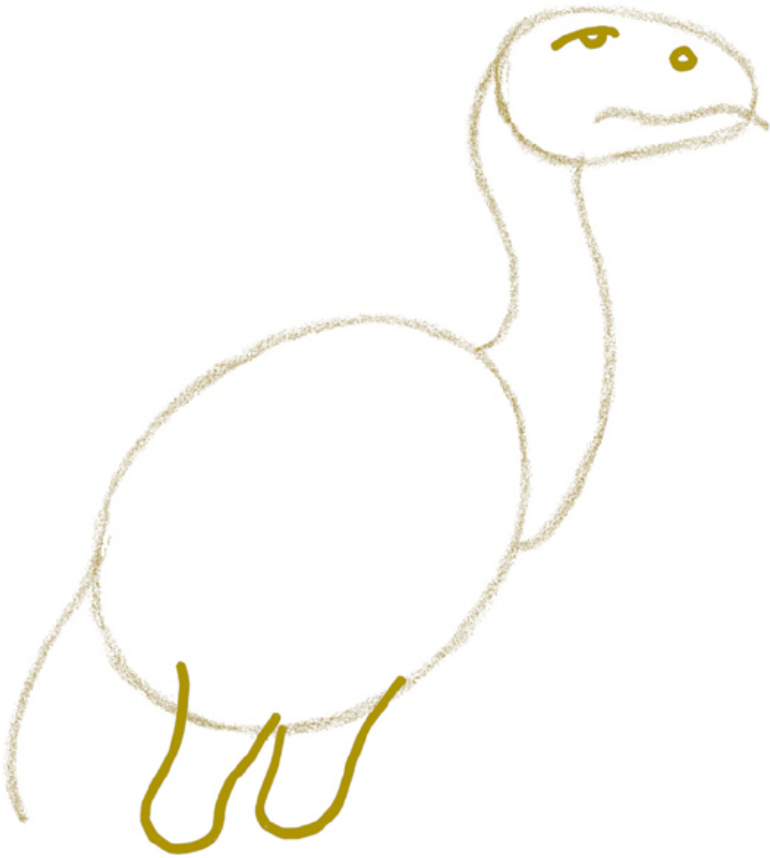


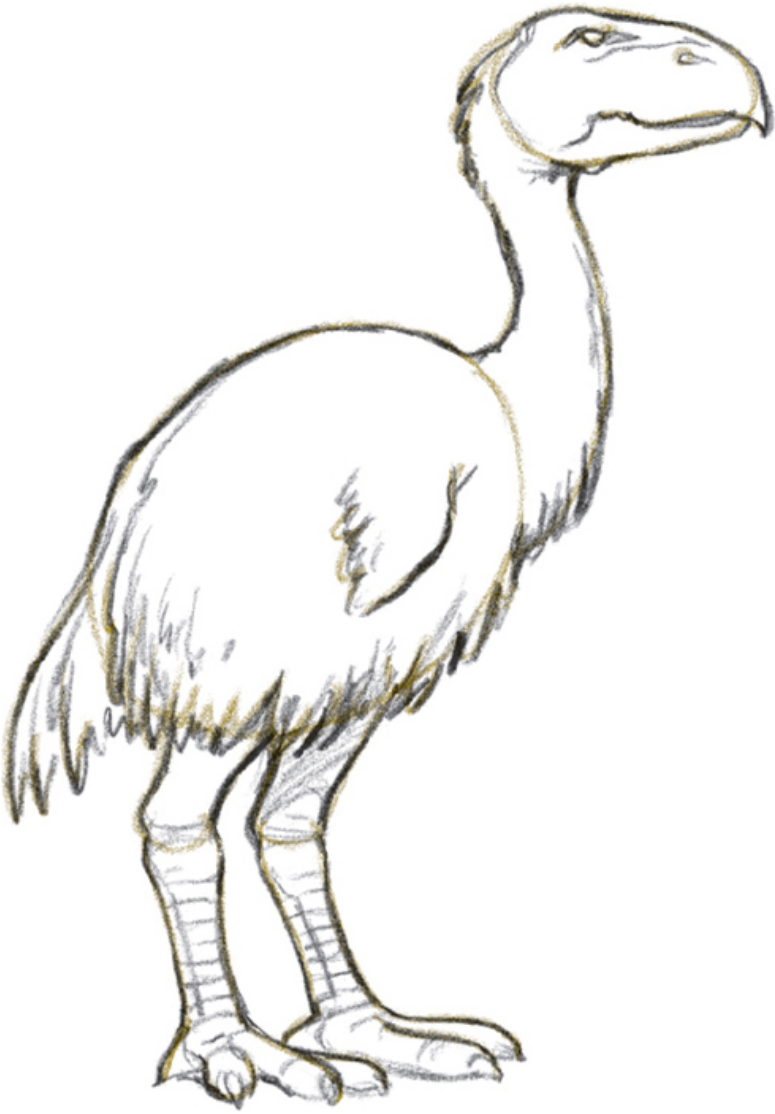


DIATRYMA 7 feet tall
A Meat-eating Giant Flightless Bird



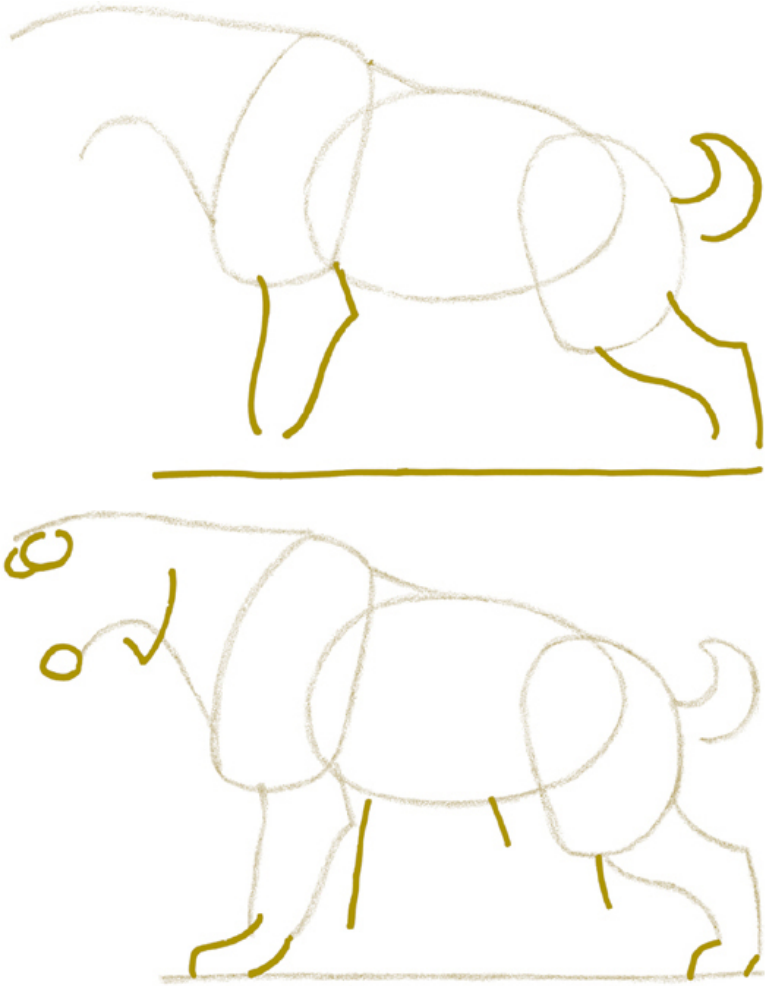


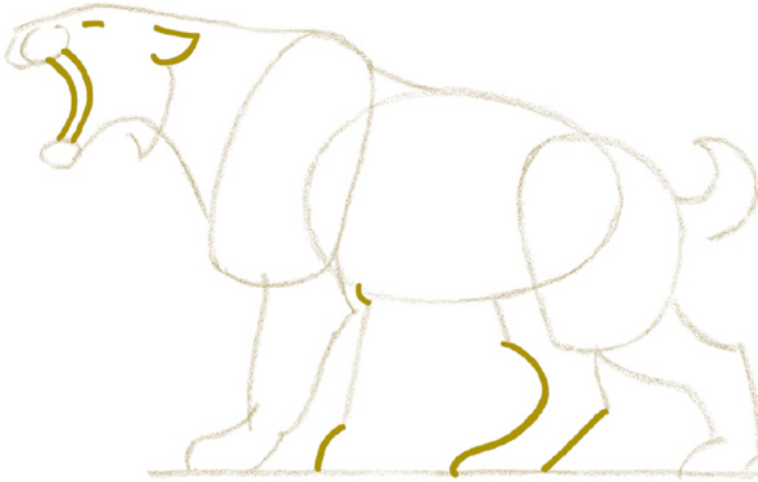


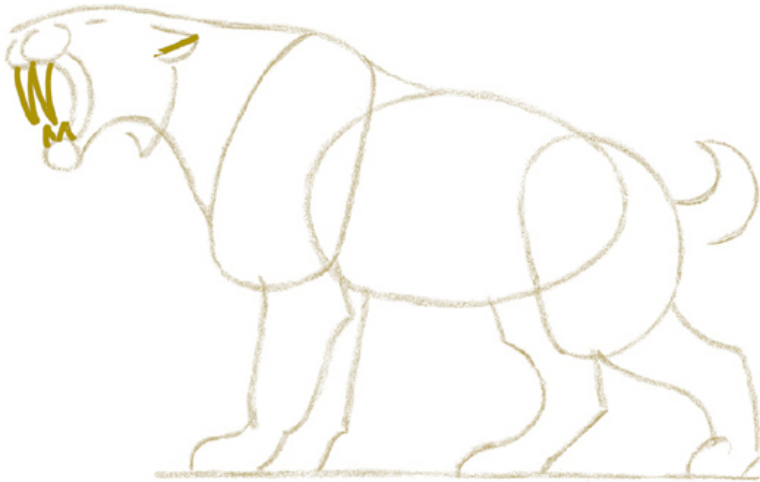


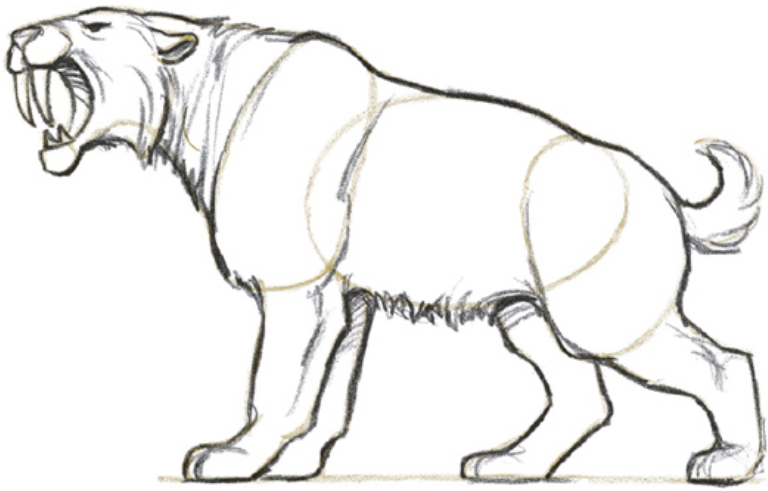
SMILODON 8 feet long

A Saber-toothed Cat

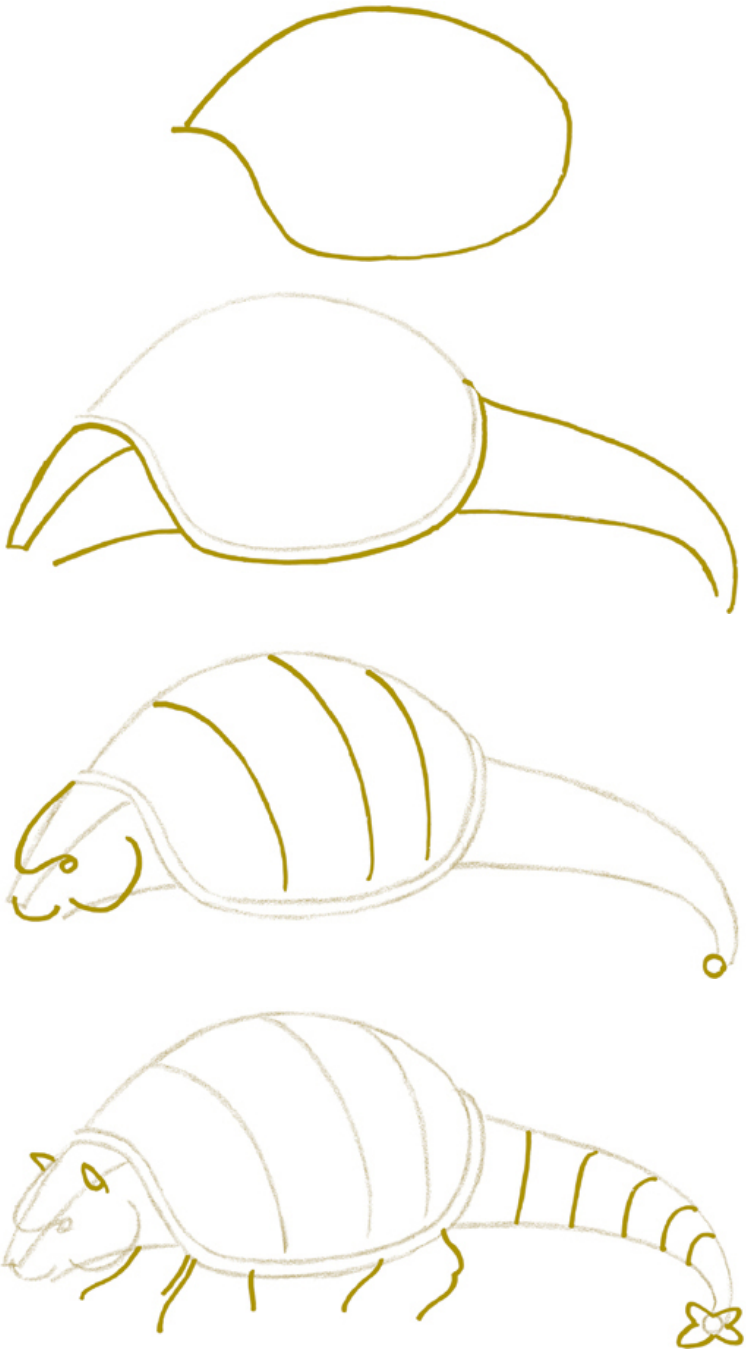


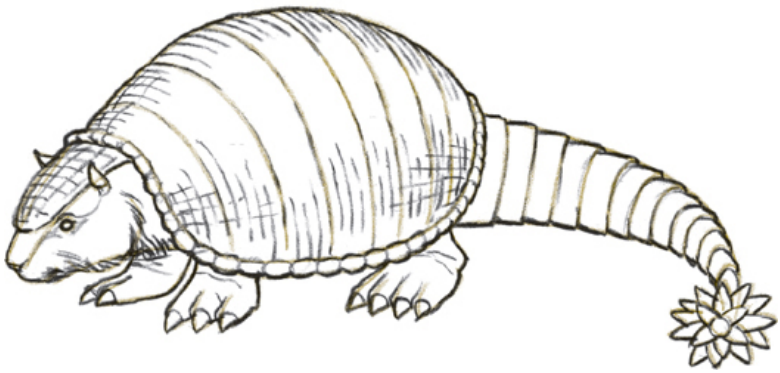






GLYPTODON 9 feet long
An Ancient Relative of the Armadillo



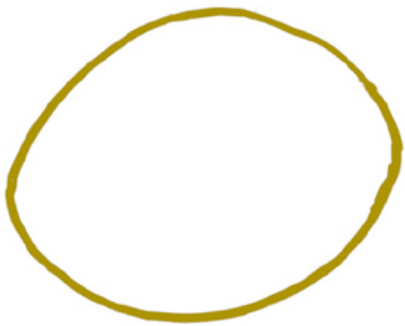


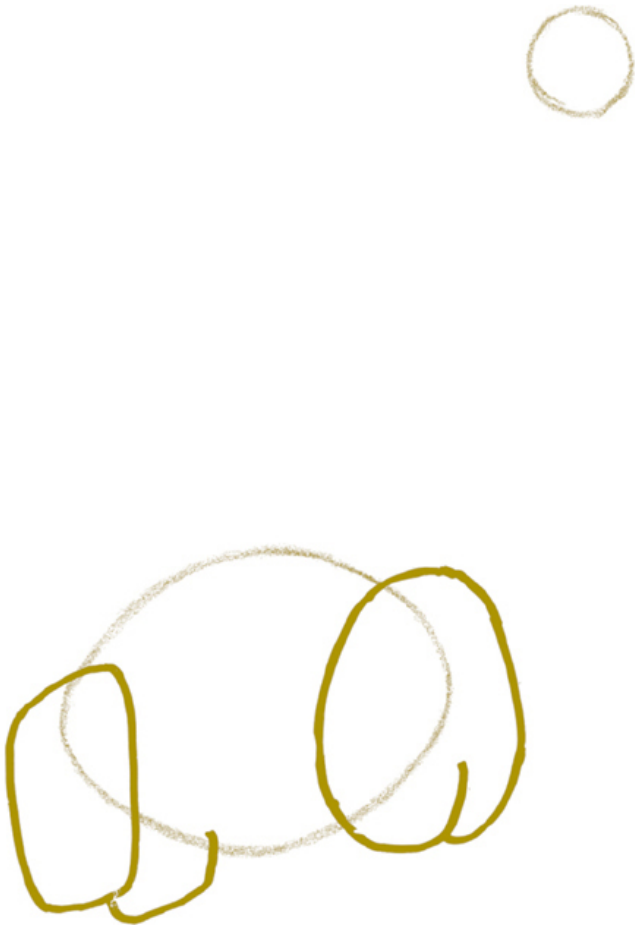
MEGALOCEROS 11 feet across the antlers

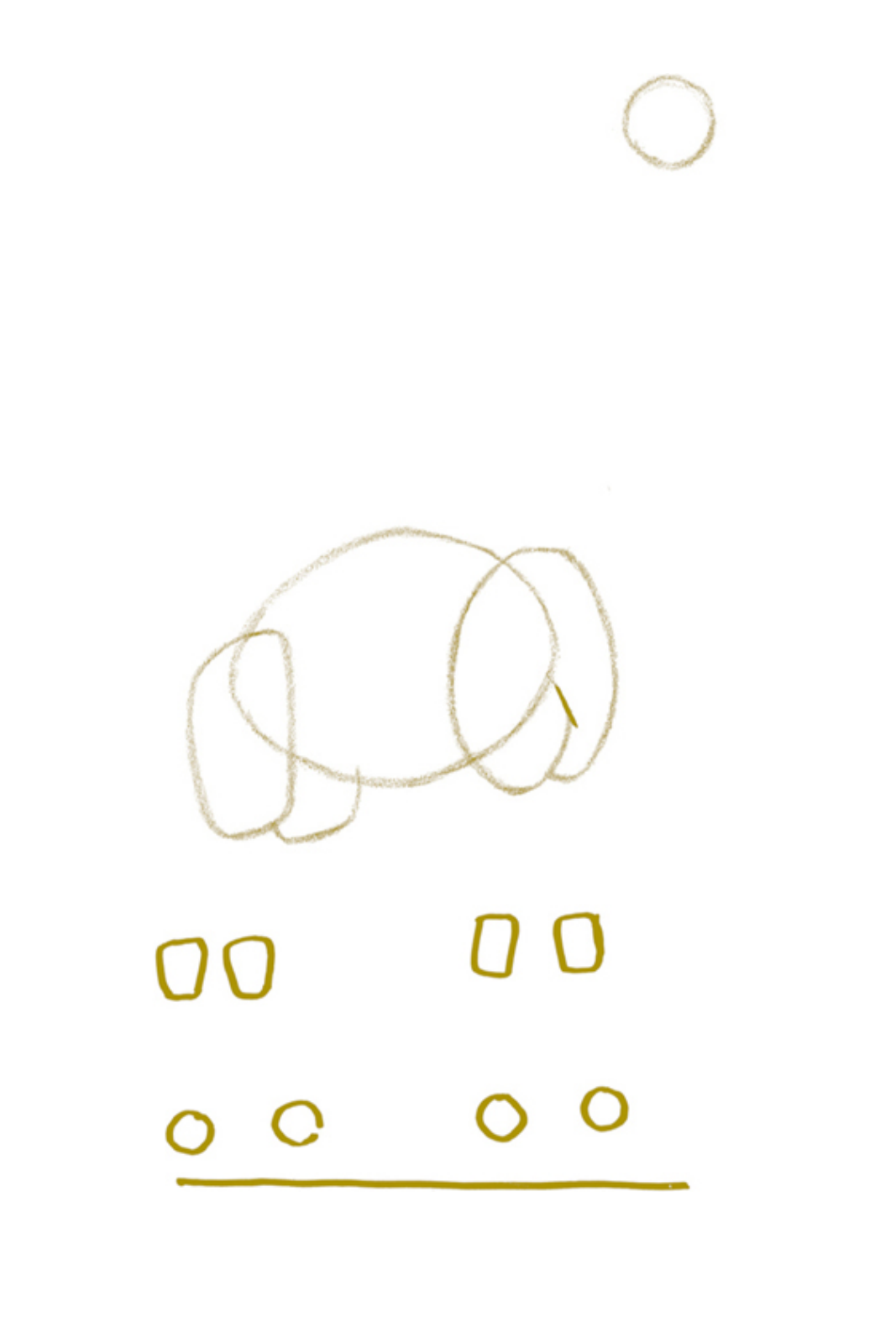
The Giant Elk of the Ice Age

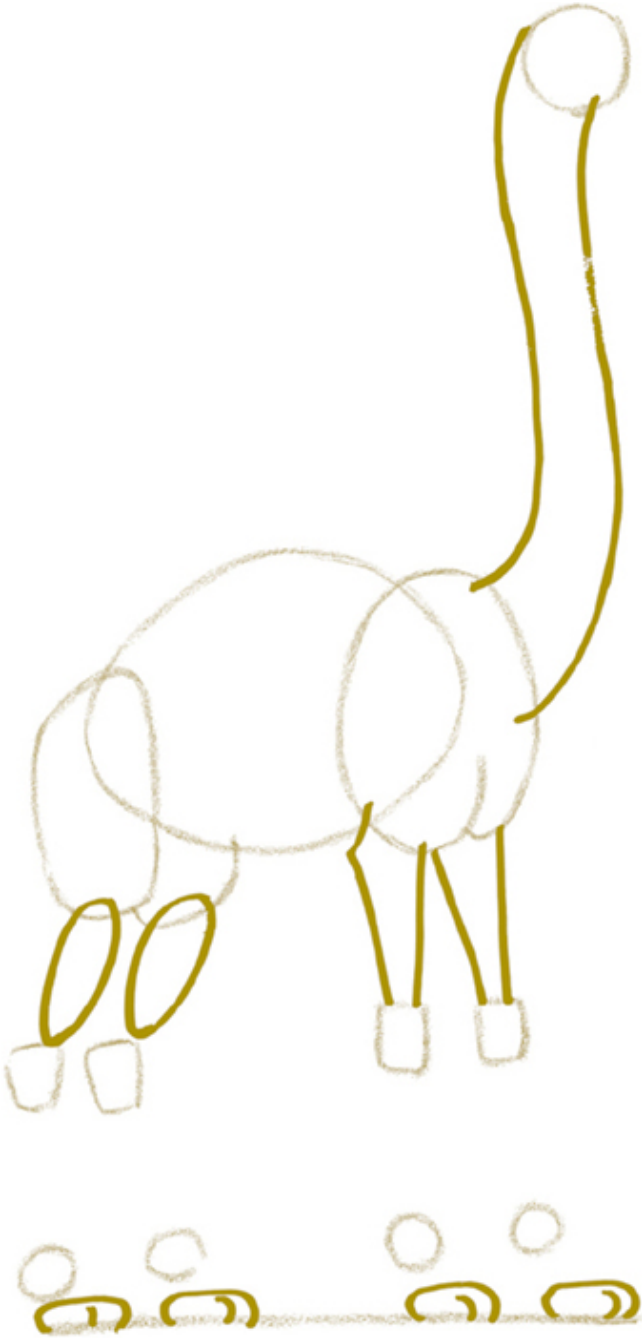
ALTICAMELUS 18 feet tall

A Giant Camel

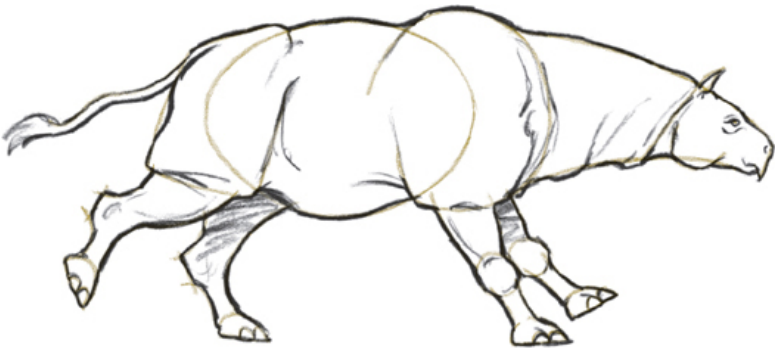






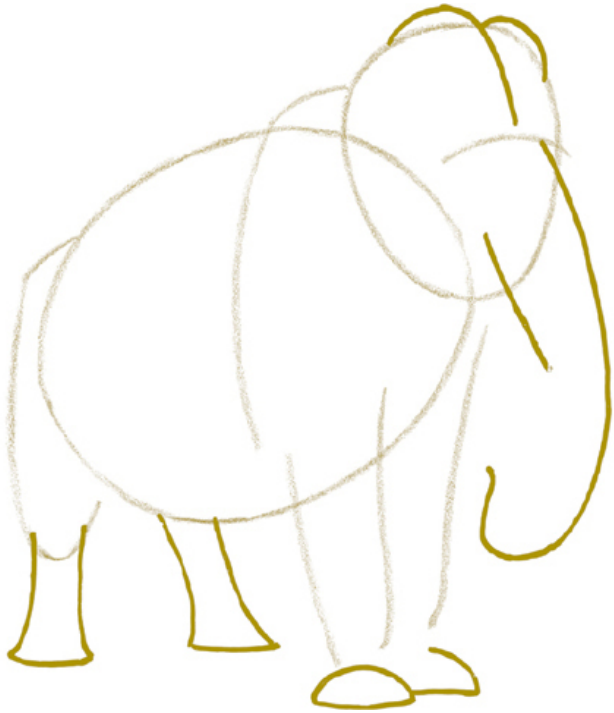


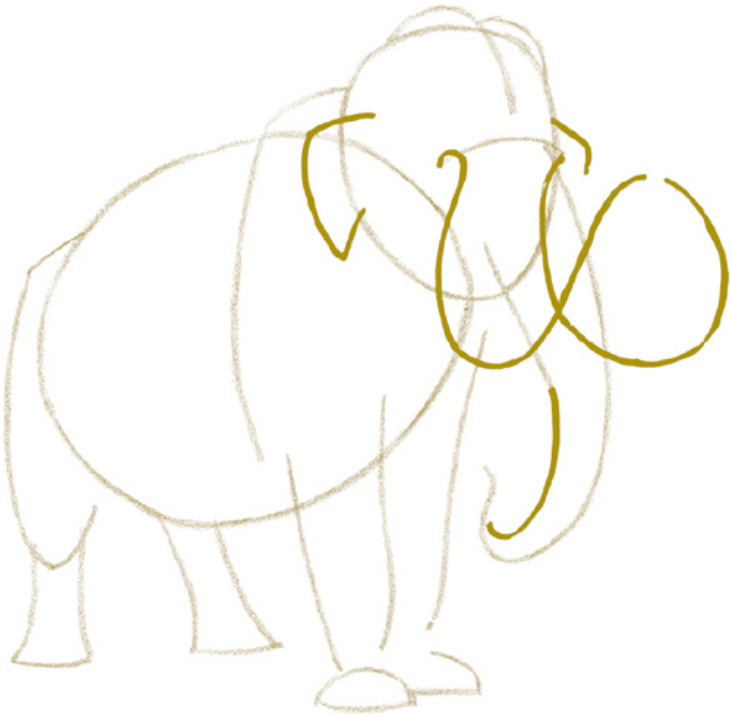
BALUCHITHERIUM 25 feet long
An Ancient Hornless Rhinoceros

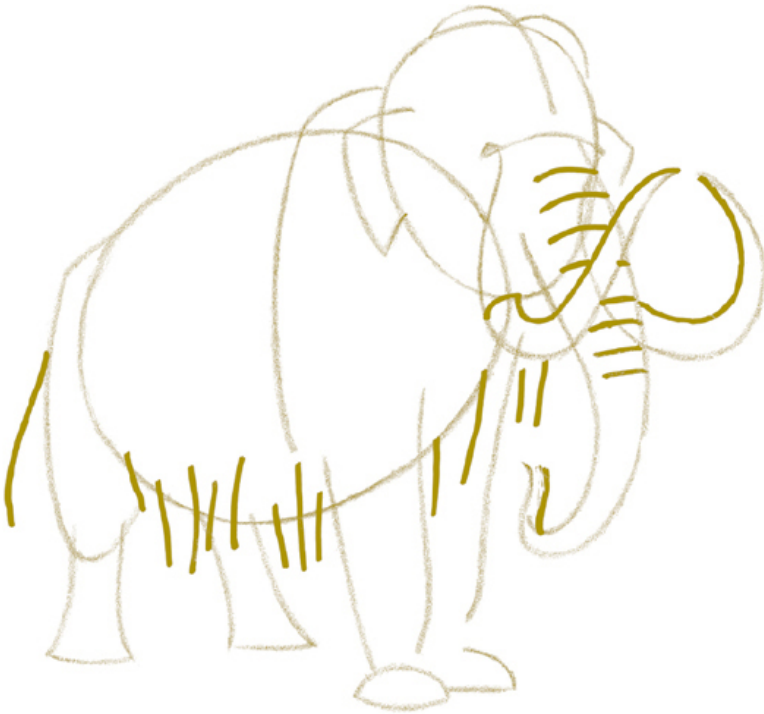


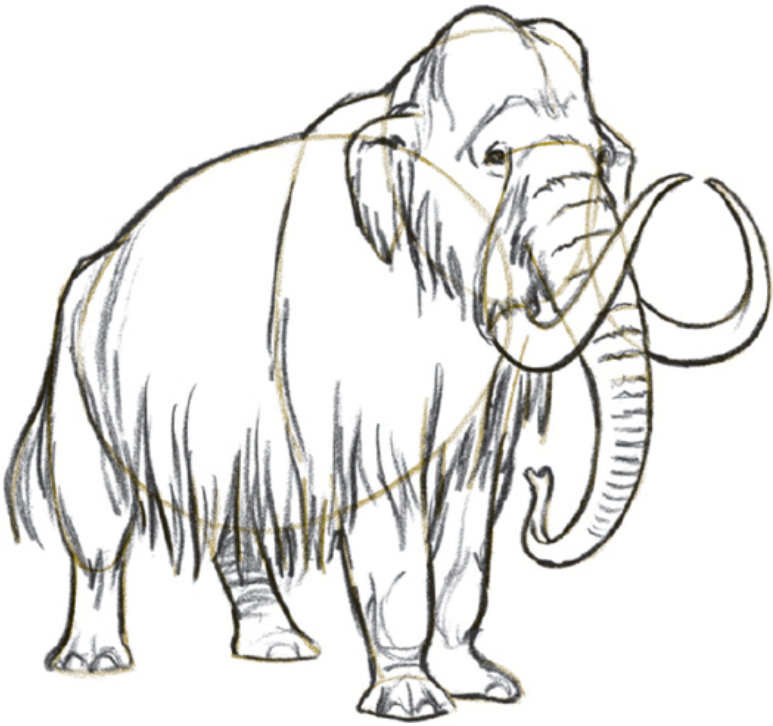
WOOLLY MAMMOTH 10 feet tall

An Ice Age Elephant





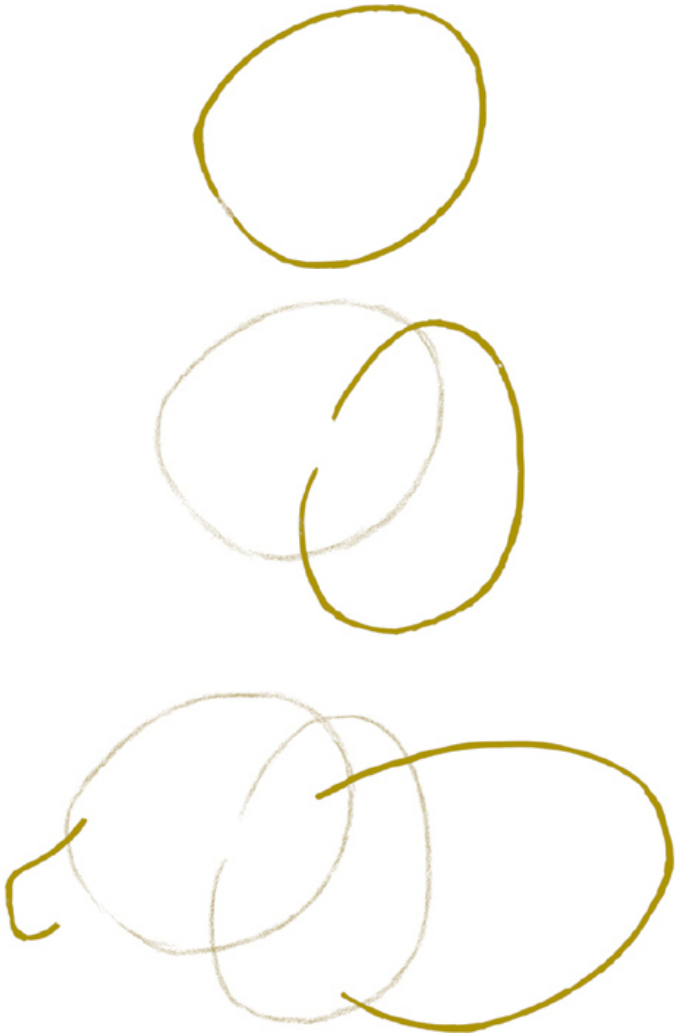


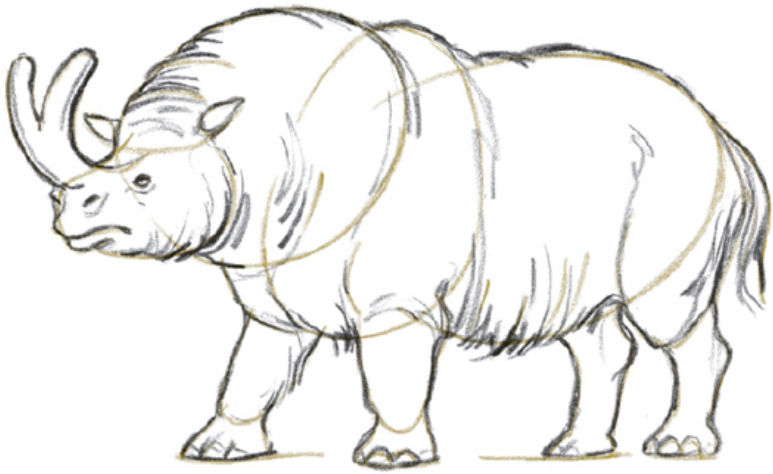


ZEUGLODON 65 feet long
A Primitive Whale

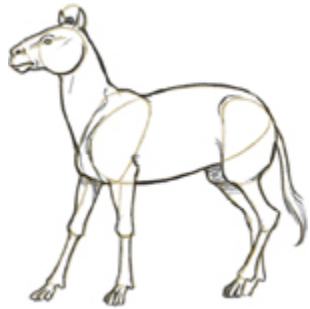
BRONTOTHERIUM 15 feet long

An Early Hoofed Mammal, Related to Horses and Rhinoceroses

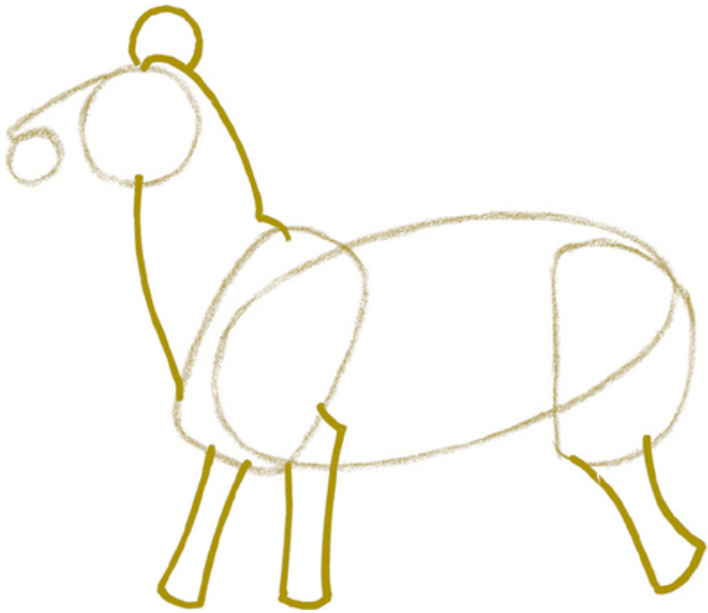


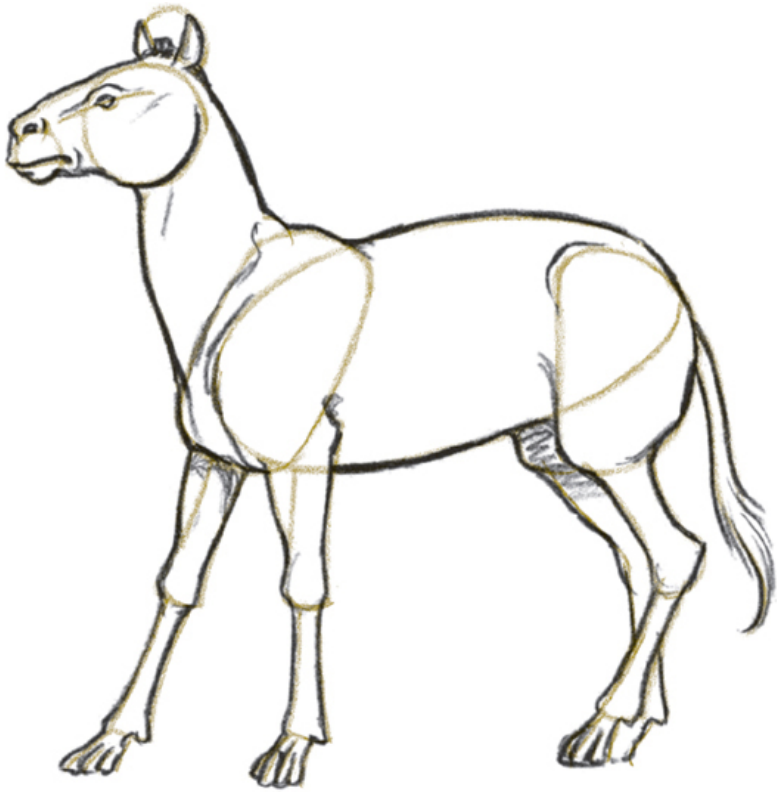


MEGATHERIUM 25 feet long
A Giant Ground Sloth



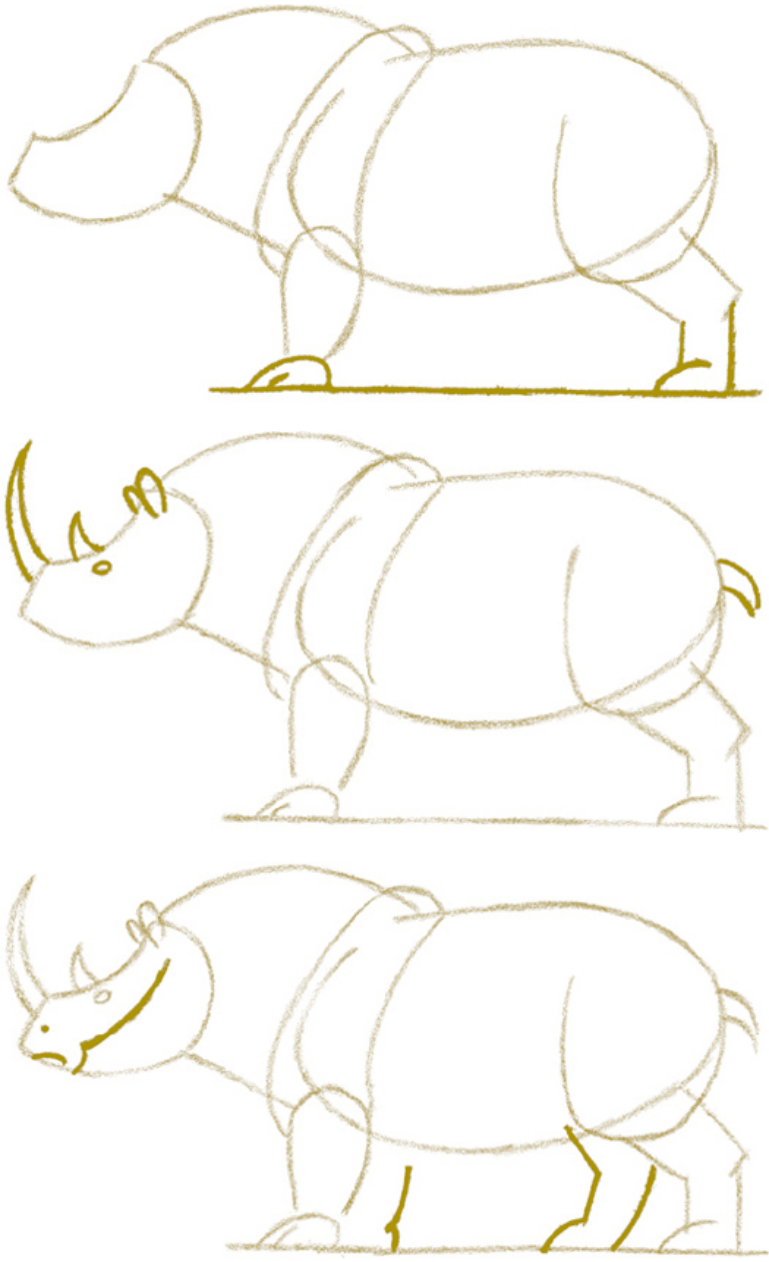
HYRACOTHERIUM (formerly EOHIPPUS) 1½ feet long
The Ancestor of the Horse

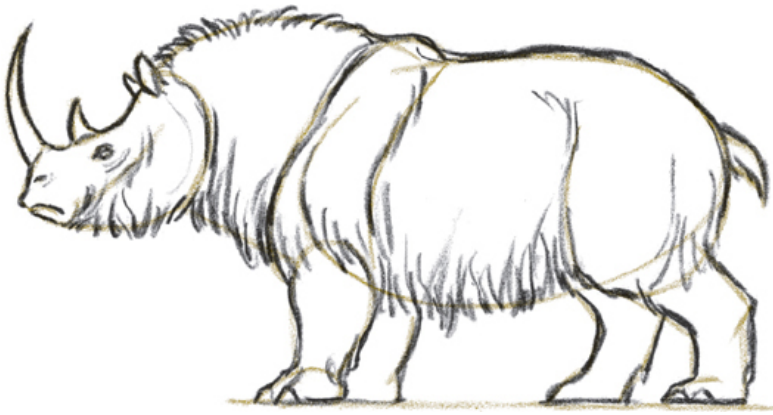




COELODONTA 12 feet long

The Woolly Rhinoceros of the Ice Ages





Lee J. Ames began his career at the Walt Disney Studios, working on films that included *Fantasia* and *Pinocchio*. He taught at the School of Visual Arts in Manhattan, and at Dowling College on Long Island, New York. An avid worker, Ames directed his own advertising agency, illustrated for several magazines, and illustrated approximately 150 books that range from picture books to postgraduate texts. He resided in Dix Hills, Long Island, with his wife, Jocelyn, until his death in June 2011.

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